

THE "Napanee Express,"

A Reform Political and Family News-paper,

IS PUBLISHED

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Warner's Block, East Street, Napanee, a few
doors north of Brisco House Corner.

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A liberal discount for contract advertisements
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Charles Lane,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-
tificates, Office—Front of Grammar
School, Bridge Street, Napanee.

J. B. Randall,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-
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Office and Residence, two doors east
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VOL. 16

NAPANEE TICKET AGENCY.

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For all stations east and west. American
money taken at par, from Napanee to Mil-
waukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, San Fran-
cisco &c., all lake Ports. Passengers pur-
chasing tickets from the undersigned avoid
the double and delay of exchanging tickets
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route to the west. Return tickets to King-
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MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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(Established 30th Sept., 1854.)

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This Company is established upon strictly
Mutual principles, insuring farm property
Townships, and property not more hazardous
in Towns and Villages and offers great
advantages to insure at low rates for Three
or Four Years either, on the Premium
Note or Cash System.

Music 9th, 1875.

LIVERY at MILL POINT.

M. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared
to furnish the best of rigs, either
single or double.

At the Old Commercial Hotel
MAIN STREET.

Mill Point, Jan 30th, 1877.

521-y.

Farm and Town Prop- erty FOR ALE.

A NUMBER of farms in the Counties
of Northumberland and Hastings,
also some very valuable city property in
Belleville, and both village and farming
property, in and near the village of
Brighton.

Apply to

J. B. BENSON,

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47-tf.

March 12th, 1877.

Napanee

"THE GREATEST GOOD."

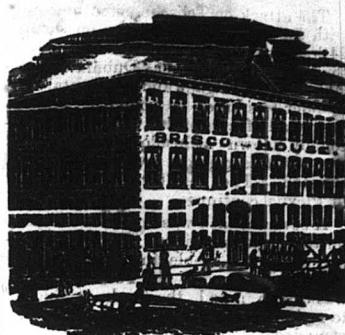
NAPANEE ONT.

Autumn in the Woods.

Every hollow full of ferns,
Turning yellow in their turns;
Straggling brambles fierce and wild,
Yielding berries to the child;
Oakbells tumbling from the trees,
Beachnuts dropping silently;
Hosts of leaves come down to die,
Blushing foxgloves, gone to seed,
Everything to death decreed;
Nothing left of flowers or buds—
Such is autumn in the woods.

And so is there an autumn known
To the heart. It feels alone,
Fearing its best days are past;
Sees the future overcast;
Fond acquaintance broken, friends untrue;
Human flowers cold and dead,
Covered by a grassy bed;
Hope's late blossoms putting out,
Withering soon and lunging about
By cruel winds; dread doubts and fears,
Finding vent in sudden tears;
Yes, there is an autumn known,
To some hearts thus left alone.

Yet, there's this thought after all—
Ferns may fade and leaves may fall,
Hearts may change or prove untrue,
All may look as these woods do—
Though sad autumn here is given,
Spring-time awaits the just in heaven.



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NAPANEE, ONT.

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Omnibus to and from all Trains and
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39-y.

Land for Sale

30,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for
the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and
Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres;
also of City, Town and Village property, in all
parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low
prices and easy terms.

Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets
Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.



POTTER BROS.,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

(ADJOINING THE BRISCO HOUSE,)
NAPANEE, ONT.

CHAPTER II.

Information was of course, sent to
Miss Parkway's relative, who came some
times to visit her. And the result of all
the inquiries made was to make things
look so very suspicious against young
Lytherly, and so much stress was laid
upon his quarrel with Miss Parkway up
on her refusal to lend him money—which
was known to everybody—that I was
obliged to apprehend him. I didn't want
to hurt his feelings; so I went myself
with a fly, although his lodgings were
not half a mile from the town hall, so as
to spare him from walking in custody
through the streets. I found him a home,
looking very miserable, and when
he saw me he said: "I have been expecting
you all the morning Mr. Robinson
I am very glad you have come."

"Well, I'm sorry," I answered. "But
you may as well remember that the
least said is the soonest mended, Mr.
Lytherly."

"Thinks for your caution, old friend,
he says with a very sickly smile; "but
Ishan't hurt myself, and I feel sure no
one else can do so. Why I said I was
glad you had come, was because from
Sunday night when the murder was
found out, until now, middle day of
Tuesday everybody has shunned me and
avoided me as if I had the plague.
know why, and now it will be over."

I didn't put handcuffs on him or any
thing of that; and when we got into the
street he saw the fly, round which they
had already gathered at least a score of
boys and girls, who had I suppose, seen
me go in. He looked around, and said

"This was very thoughtful of you, Mr.
Robinson; I shall not forget it." We
drove off, and spoke no more until we
arrived at the town-hall. Here the
magistrates were sitting; and here
found a tall, dark, grave-looking gentle-
man talking very earnestly to Mr. Wir-
grave, our chief solicitor. I soon found
this was Mr. Parkway, the cousin of th-

ROUTE MANNER,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses. Office
In the Dominion Store, Enterprise.

Charles Lane,
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Esq., Cobborne; G. Jones, Esq., Trenton;
J. Redner, Esq., Rednersville; Owen
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March 9th, 1875. 521-y.

LIVERY at MILL POINT.

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At the Old Commercial Hotel
MAIN STREET.

Mill Point, Jan 30th, 1877. 45

Farm and Town Property FOR SALE.

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of Northumberland and Hastings,
also some very valuable city property in
Belleville, and both village and farming
property, in and near the village of
Brighton.

Apply to
J. B. BENSON,
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March 12th, 1877. 47-ff.

Benoni Briggs

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his
numerous friends and the public generally
for the liberal patronage they have extended to him
during the past twenty-five years, and bogs
to announce that he has

AGAIN COMMENCED BUSINESS
in the Boot and Shoe line, in the shop, opposite
the Campbell House, Napanee, at the sign of the
"Big Boot." Having engaged Mr. Geo. Mitchell,
formerly in the employ of Messrs. McRossie &
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custom work of the very best material and work-
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Carved in newest style in American and Foreign
Marble and carefully put up in any part
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WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS.
Call before you engage elsewhere. Dundas st.,
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ONE GOOD ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every
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Worker. Simple Machine Free to Agents.
Price, \$600-\$700 and \$800 each. One Million to
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stamp, for agent, to the VICTOR WRINGER Co.,
Brockville, Ont.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing
the inestimable truths contained in the best medical
book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION
Price \$1. Send by mail
on receipt of price. It
treats of Exhausted Vitality, Mental Decline,
Nervous and Physical Decline, and the endless
concomitant ills and untold miseries that result
therefrom, and contains more than 60 original pre-
scriptions, any one of which is worth the price of
the book. This book was written by the most ex-
tensive and probably the most skillful practitioner
in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jew-
elled medal by the National Medical Association.
A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest
Steel Engravings—a mar-
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sent FREE to all. Send
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A First Class Hotel centrally located, with ex-
cellent yard and stable accomodation

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Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets

1872 JAMES F. BARTLES.

Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.



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NAPANEE ONT.

GRADUATE OF

Ontario Veterinary College.

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Animals, personally at Campbell House
or by letter.

TERMS MODERATE.

OFFICE—Bridge Street.



1877 SEASON 1877.

PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

The Steamer Shannon,

CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON,

will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY

(Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leaving Picton at 6 a. m., calling at intermediate
ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.

RETURNING to PICTON—Leaves Napanee at 3
o'clock p. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriv-
ing at Picton at about 6:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious

route to all points EAST, and affords passengers

three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee

for business or pleasure, before embarking

on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going EAST.

When returning connects with the Merchants

Express Train from Montreal, thereby making

the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pic-
ton. *Bonded Merchandise* (or other freight), will

be promptly looked after, carefully handled and
attended to.

P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.

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54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME

Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. P. O.

F 236 St. James Street, Montreal.

CHAPTER II.

Information was of course, sent
Miss Parkway's relative, who came
times to visit her. And the result of
the inquiries made was to make thin
look so very suspicious against you
Lytherly, and so much stress was
upon his quarrel with Miss Parkway
on her refusal to lend him money—who
seemed known to everybody—that I
was obliged to apprehend him. I didn't
hurt his feelings; so I went away
with the fly, although his lodgings were
not half a mile from the town hall, so
to spare him from walking in custo-
through the streets. I found him
home, looking very miserable, and when
he saw me he said: "I have been expe-
you all the morning Mr. Robinson
I am very glad you have come."

"Well, I'm sorry," I answered. "I
may as well remember that I
least said is the soonest mended, Mr.
Lytherly."

"Thinks for your caution, old friend
he says with a very sickly smile; 'I
Ishan't hurt myself, and I feel sure
one else can do so. Why I said I was
glad you had come, was because from
Sunday night when the murder was
found out, until now, middle day
Tuesday everybody has shunned me a
avoided me as if I had the plague,
know why, and now it will be over."

I didn't put handcuffs on him or any
thing of that; and when we got into the
street he saw the fly, round which the
had already gathered at least a score
boys and girls, who had I suppose, seen
me go in. He looked around, and said

"This was very thoughtful of you, Mr.
Robinson; I shall not forget it." He
drove off, and spoke no more until
arrived at the town-hall. Here the
magistrates were sitting; and here
found a tall, dark, grave-looking gen-
man talking very earnestly to Mr. W.
grave, our chief solicitor. I soon
this was Mr. Parkway, the cousin of
murdered lady. He was giving instruc-
tions to the lawyer to spare no expense
to offer a reward if he thought it nec-
sary; to have detectives down from
London, and goodness knows where.
Mr. Wingrave introduced me, and I
kind enough to say that there was
necessity for detectives to be brought
as they had so eminent a functionary
myself in the town.

It was supposed that this would
merely a preliminary examination, but
it turned out differently. A few
Lytherly's companions—although, as
transpired afterward, they fully believed
him guilty—were yet determined
should have a chance, and so subscr-
a guinea for old Jemmy Crotton, the
most disreputable old fellow in the town,
but a very clever lawyer for all that.
Jemmy soon came bustling in. He had
a few minutes' conversation with
Lytherly, and then asked that the hearing
might be put off for an hour. I was of course granted, and by the end
that he had overhwelming eyidie
to prove an alibi, for the landlady's
hadn't slept a wink for his toothache
and he was with Lytherly until dim-
time on Sunday; and then
accused went for a walk with
couple of friends, and did not return
until after dark, having spent two
three hours at a public house some miles
off, as the landlord, who happened to
in the town, it being market-day, he
to prove; the rest of the time he was
the Bell, as was usual, poor fellow.

There was no getting over this. He
was not a shadow of pretense for rem-
ing him, and so—much to Mr. Parkway's
evident annoyance—Lytherly was
charged. He became more popular than
ever among his associates, although
respectable people of the town looked
upon him, and they had a sup-
in his honor that night, at which old Jemmy Crotton presided. I def-
of Lytherly, no glue could be found.
Not a shilling of Miss Parkway's
money was ever discovered in her ap-
ments; so the murderer had got away
with his booty. Many wise
said we should hear of Lytherly qui-
disappearing after things had set
down.

Some little excitement was created

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kind enough to say that there was necessity for detectives to be here as they had so eminent a functionary himself in the town.

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Some little excitement was created Lytherly attempting to get into the funeral carriage that attended the but Mr. Parkway would not permit a thing, and was himself the only lower. It was very clear that the sger, in common with many others, not half satisfied with the explain which had secured Lytherly's es and as I was on the ground at the era, I saw as did everybody else was there, the frown he t on the young man, who, in spite of rebuff, had gone on foot to the ch yard.

Mr. Parkway left that evening, placed his business in the hands of Wingrave; for there was no will, he the heir-at-law. Now this was a curious affair about the will, because Parkway had told her ladyship many days before, that she had mad will, and in fact had shown her the ment as it lay, neatly tied up, in desk. However, it was gone now; she had either destroyed it, or the person who had killed her had taken that as the money; and even if the latter the case, it was hardly likely to turn again. So as I have said Mr. way went home. The solicitor got the poor lady's property; and all efforts were in vain to discover slightst clue to the guilty party. Lytherly, he soon found it was of no to think of remaining at Cobbestead guilty or not, no one of any respect to associate with him; and, a owned to me, the worst part of it all that old Crotton, the lawyer, when they met at any tavern, would laugh and clap him on the shoulder, call upon every one present to reme how poor old Jemmy Crotton got young friend off so cleverly; how "fummoxed" the magistrates and the peers, when it was any against his young friend.

So he went; and a good many did he had gone off to enjoy his ill-gains; but I never thought so; and of our men going to Chatham to id

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Autumn in the Woods.

Every hollow full of ferns,
Turning yellow in their turns;
Straggling brambles fierce and wild,
Yielding berries to the child;
Oakballs tumbling from the tree,
Beachnuts dropping silently;
Hosts of leaves come down to die,
Leaving openings in the sky;
Bluebells, foxgloves, gone to seed,
Everything to death decreed;
Nothing left of flowers or buds—
Such is autumn in the woods.

And so is there an autumn known
To the heart. It feels alone,
Fearing its best days are past;
Sees the future overcast;
Fond acquaintance broken through,
Friends departed, friends untrue;
Human flowers cold and dead;
Covered by a grassy bed;
Hope's late blossoms putting out,
Withering soon and flung about
By cruel winds; dread doubts and fears,
Finding vent in sudden tears;
Yes, there is an autumn known,
To some hearts that left alone.

Yet, there's this thought after all—
Ferns may fade and leaves may fall,
Hearts may change or prove untrue,
All may look as these woods do—
Though sad autumn here is given,
Spring-time awaits the just in heaven.

A QUEER CLUE.

A Story by an Ex-Detective.

CHAPTER II.

Information was of course, sent to Miss Parkway's relative, who came some time to visit her. And the result of all the inquiries made was to make things look so very suspicious against young Lytherly, and so much stress was laid upon his quarrel with Miss Parkway upon her refusal to lend him money—which seemed known to everybody—that I was obliged to apprehend him. I didn't want to hurt his feelings; so I went myself, with a fly, although his lodgings were not half a mile from the town hall, so as to spare him from walking in custody through the streets. I found him at home, looking very miserable, and when he saw me he said: "I have been expecting you all the morning. Mr. Robinson; I am very glad you have come."

"Well, I'm sorry," I answered. "But you may as well remember that the least said is the soonest mended, Mr. Lytherly."

"Thinks for your caution, old friend," he says with a very sickly smile; "but I shan't hurt myself, and I feel sure no one else can do so. Why I said I was glad you had come, was because from Sunday night when the murder was found out, until now, middle day on Tuesday everybody has shunned me and avoided me as if I had the plague. I know why, and now it will be over."

I didn't put handcuffs on him or anything of that; and when we got into the street he saw the fly, round which there had already gathered at least a score of boys and girls, who had I suppose, seen me go in. He looked around, and said:

"This was very thoughtful of you, Mr. Robinson; I shall not forget it." We drove off, and spoke no more until we arrived at the town-hall. Here the magistrates were sitting; and here I found a tall, dark, grave-looking gentleman talking very earnestly to Mr. Win-

a prisoner, saw Lytherly in the uniform of the Royal Engineers, and, in fact, had a glass of ale with him. The young fellow it was his only resource—dig he could not, and to beg where he was known would be in vain. He sent his respects to me, and that was the last we heard for a long time of the Combestead murder.

I had left the Police altogether, and was living very comfortably, my good lady and I, up at Islington, in the same street with my married daughter, who was doing very comfortably, too—her husband having a good berth in the city. I had always been of a saving turn, and had bought two or three houses; so with a tidy pension, which I had earned by 30 years service, I could afford to go about a bit and enjoy myself. Of course in all that time I had made the acquaintance of a good many professional people; and there were few theatres or exhibitions that I couldn't get admission to. We—my wife and I, I mean—made it a rule to go everywhere that we could get tickets for; and whether it was the launch of a ship, the charity children at St. Paul's, or Sam Cowell at the Canterbury Hall, it didn't matter; we went. And it was at the Canterbury I first had the Combestead murder more particularly recalled to my mind.

I was there by myself, the old lady not being willing to leave my married daughter—because well, it was in consequence of her being a married daughter—so I went by myself. There was a young woman who sang a comic version of "There's a Good Time Coming" splendidly; and as I was always of a chatty turn, I couldn't help remarking to the person next to me how first-class she did it, when he exclaimed: "Hallo! why, never! Superintendent Robinson!" And then he held out his hand.

It was young Lytherly, but so stout, and brown, and whiskey—if I may say so—that I didn't know him.

"Mr. Lytherly!" I exclaimed, "I didn't expect to see you; and you're right as to my being Robinson, although police officer no longer. Why, I thought you were in the army."

"So I was," he returned; "but I'm out of it now, and I'll tell you how it was."

It seems he had been to India, and got some promotion after three years' service; and had the good fortune to save his Colonel from drowning, or what was more likely in those parts, being taken down by a crocodile, under circumstances of extraordinary bravery. He did not tell me this last bit, but I heard so afterward. Lytherly was always a wonderful swimmer, and I remember his taking a prize at London. The exertion or the wetting brought on a fever and he was recommended for his discharge. The Colonel behaved most liberally. But what was the best of all the old fellow who kept the canteen at the station died about this time, and Lytherly had been courting his daughter for a good bit, more to the girl's satisfaction than that of her father; so then they got married, and came to England, and he was tolerably well off. He naturally talked about the Combestead murder, and said frankly

discontented grant. I did not move, however, but remained quite absorbed in the study of this mysterious painting; and the more I looked the more convinced I became that it was copied from the scene of Miss Parkway's murder. There were several little points which I had not at first noticed, and in fact had quite forgotten; such as the position of the fire-irons, the direction in which the water had run, etc., which were all faithfully shown in the picture. To be brief, I had made up my mind before I left the room that I had at last found the real clue to the Combestead murder.

(To be Continued.)

LENNOX.

Mr. Cartwright Among His Constituents.

Protection Fallacies Exposed.

The Meeting at Odessa.

(From the Kingston Whig, Oct. 31.)

Last evening Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Finance Minister, addressed a meeting of his constituents at Odessa—the first of three speeches which he had promised the electors, giving explanation of a number of questions which vitally affect the interests of the country, and in which the people of Lennox, in common with others, are very much interested. Mr. Cartwright received a very attentive and respectful hearing, and as far as feeling could be taken as an indication, we failed to see any manifestation of a removal of the confidence which has been so long reposed in the representative of this section of the country in the House of Commons. On his appearance in the hall he was cordially greeted and warmly applauded. The chair was occupied by Mr. Sidney Warner, and in mentioning this gentleman's name it may not be taken amiss if we place him in the position which we think he personally desires to fill as a prominent resident of the Township of Ernesttown. In the course of the recent plannings and plottings of the Loyal Opposition it was ordered that the Hon. the Finance Minister should be subjected to another contest for his seat as member for Lennox, but

TO BRING OUT A CANDIDATE
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It was supposed that this would be merely a preliminary examination, but it turned out differently. A few of Lytherly's companions—although, as it transpired afterward, they fully believed him guilty—were yet determined he should have a chance, and so subscribed a guinea for old Jemmy Crotton, the most disreputable old fellow in the town, but a very clever lawyer for all that; Jemmy soon came bustling in. He had a few minutes' conversation with Lytherly, and then asked that the hearing might be put off for an hour. This was of course granted, and by the end of that time he had overwhelming evidence to prove an alibi, for the landlady's son hadn't slept a wink for his toothache, and he was with Lytherly until dinner-time on Sunday; and then the accused went for a walk with a couple of friends, and did not return until after dark, having spent two or three hours at a public house some miles off, as the landlord, who happened to be in the town, it being market-day, helped to prove; the rest of the time he was in the Bell, as was usual, poor fellow.

There was no getting over this. There was not a shadow of pretense for remanding him, and so—much to Mr. Parkway's evident annoyance—Lytherly was discharged. He became more popular than ever among his associates, although the respectable people of the town looked down upon him, and they had a supper in his honor that night, at which old Jemmy Crotton presided. I default of Lytherly, no clue could be found. Not a shilling of Miss Parkway's money was ever discovered in her apartment; so the murderer had got clear away with his booty. Many wiseacres said we should hear of Lytherly quietly disappearing after things had settled off.

It was the very next day that Mrs. Robinson and myself had agreed to go and see a new exhibition of paintings which some one was starting in London, and tickets were pretty freely given away for it; but the same reason which stopped my wife from going to the Canterbury, stopped her from going to the exhibition. I went, of course, because I couldn't be of any use under the circumstances, to my married daughter; and a

daughter—because, well, it was in consequence of her being a married daughter—so I went by myself. There was a young woman who sang a comic version of "There's a Good Time Coming" splendidly; and as I was always of a chatty turn, I couldn't help remarking to the person next to me how first-class she did it, when he exclaimed: "Hallo! why, never! Superintendent Robinson!" And then he held out his hand.

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"But murder will out. Mr. Robinson," he said, "and you will see this will be found out some day."

"Well, I am sure I hope it will, Mr. Lytherly," I answered him. "But as for 'murder will out,' and all that, I don't think you will find any policemen or magistrate who will agree with you there; and there was less to help us when you had got out of the scrape in this Combeast business than any affair I was ever concerned in."

"I don't care," he says: "it will come out, Mr. Robinson. I dream of it almost every night; and my wife consulted some of the best fortunetellers in India, and they all told her it would be discovered."

"Hun!" I said; "we don't think much of fortune-tellers here, you know."

"I'm perfectly aware of that," he says; "but if you had lived three years in India with people who knew the native ways, you might alter your mind about fortunetellers. Anyway, you will remember, when it's found out, that I told you how it would be."

I laughed, and said I should; and after we had had another glass together, and he had given me his address and made me promise to call on him, we parted.

I told my wife all about it; and it is very curious to see how women are all alike in curiosity and superstition and all that; for although my wife had been married to me for 30 years, and so had every opportunity of learning better, yet she caught at what young Lytherly—not so very young now, by the by—had said about these fortunetellers, and was quite ready to believe and swear that the murderer would be found out. It's no use arguing with a party like that; so I merely smiled at her and passed it off.

It was the very next day that Mrs. Robinson and myself had agreed to go and see a new exhibition of paintings which some one was starting in London, and tickets were pretty freely given away for it; but the same reason which stopped my wife from going to the Canterbury, stopped her from going to the exhibition. I went, of course, because I couldn't be of any use under the circumstances, to my married daughter; and a

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who had such standing and influence that there should be some show for Conservative success was certainly another and much graver matter. Mr. J. T. Grange, M. P. P., was mentioned as the coming man, and at one time it seemed a comparatively easy task to transplant that gentleman from the Legislature to the Dominion House, tho' what the County was going to gain by such a double shuffle it has never been very clearly understood. Mr. Grange is not to be transplanted, that gentleman's native modesty and retiring disposition would not permit him to take such an extravagant step; while his common sense, no doubt, prompted him to hesitate upon entering into a campaign which meant his political decapitation. But anything to beat Cartwright was still the motto of the Tory factionists, and since it was not at all possible to secure the nomination of a good Sir John man, equal to the occasion, it was suggested that a flank movement was expedient, and justifiable under the circumstances. Hence it was that we heard the gossips associate the name of Mr. Warner with the membership, and even as the audience assembled, the esteemed Chairman was pointed to as the probable future representative of the constituency. Mr. Warner has been

A LIFE LONG REFORMER

and supposing the whirligig of events should lead to his election, the political complexion of the County would not be changed; but the Conservatives were prepared to be self-sacrificing, and like their leader, a trifle inconsistent if party ends could be served in the slightest degree. B. It to settle the question, and to relieve the community of any suspense they may be suffering from, we may say that Mr. Warner intends to lend himself to no such arrangement, and thus the Tories have been again buried, and are forced to the conclusion that they must meet the issue fairly and squarely; and in the general election, which is now not very far distant, unless we are much mistaken and unless public opinion suffers a sudden and unexpected reversal, Mr. Cartwright will be honored with a return to the place he is so creditably filled for the past fifteen years. The attendance at the meeting last evening fully numbered three hundred persons, whose conduct was of the most orderly kind.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH

Mr. Cartwright, on being introduced, said he had never forgotten, nor could he forget, that in the early stages of his political career, while yet a young and untried politician, he had been elevated to the position of member by the material aid of the yeomanry of Ernestown; and he trusted that he would be able to prove to the electors of that township, as well as to those of Lennox in general, that he had not been unworthy of the trust reposed in him for so long a time. He had heard complaints—and he was

WANTED.

JNO. A. REID



VET. SURGEON
NAPANEE ONT.

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1877 SEASON 1877.

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sary; to have detectives down from London, and goodness knows what. Mr. Wingrave introduced me, and was kind enough to say that there was no necessity for detectives to be brought, as they had so eminent a functionary as myself in the town.

It was supposed that this would be merely a preliminary examination, but it turned out differently. A few of Lytherly's companions—although, as it transpired afterward, they fully believed him guilty—were yet determined he should have a chance, and so subscribed a guinea for old Jemmy Crotton, the most disreputable old fellow in the town, but a very clever lawyer for all that; Jemmy soon came bustling in. He had a few minutes' conversation with Lytherly, and then asked that the hearing might be put off for an hour. This was of course granted, and by the end of that time he had overwhelming evidence to prove an alibi, for the landlord's son hadn't slept a wink for his toothache, and he was with Lytherly until dinner-time on Sunday; and then the accused went for a walk with a couple of friends, and did not return until after dark, having spent two or three hours at a public house some miles off, as the landlord, who happened to be in the town, it being market-day, helped to prove; the rest of the time he was in the Bell, as was usual, poor fellow.

There was no getting over this. There was not a shadow of pretense for remanding him, and so—much to Mr. Parkway's evident annoyance—Lytherly was discharged. He became more popular than ever among his associates, although the respectable people of the town looked down upon him, and they had a supper in his honor that night, at which old Jemmy Crotton presided. I default of Lytherly, no clue could be found. Not a shilling of Miss Parkway's money was ever discovered in her apartments; so the murderer had got clear away with his booty. Many wisecracks said we should hear of Lytherly quietly disappearing after things had settled down.

Some little excitement was created by Lytherly attempting to get into the sole funeral carriage that attended the bier; but Mr. Parkway would not permit such a thing, and was himself the only follower. It was very clear that the stranger, it common with many others, was not half satisfied with the explanation which had secured Lytherly's escape, and as I was on the ground at the funeral, I saw as did everybody else who was there, the frown he turned on the young man, who, in spite of his rebuff, had gone on foot to the churchyard.

Mr. Parkway left that evening, having placed his business in the hands of Mr. Wingrave; for there was no will, he was the heir-at-law. Now this was a very curious affair about the will, because Miss Parkway had told her landlady not many days before, that she had made her will, and in fact had shown her the document as it lay, neatly tied up, in her desk. However, it was gone now; and she had either destroyed it, or the persons who had killed her had taken that as well as the money; and even if the latter was the case, it was hardly likely to turn up again. So, as I have said, Mr. Parkway went home. The solicitor realized the poor lady's property; and all our efforts were in vain to discover the slightest clue to the guilty party. As for Lytherly, he soon found it was of no use to think of remaining at Combestead, for guilty or not, no one of any respectability cared to associate with him; and, as he owned to me, the worst part of it all was that old Crotton, the lawyer, whenever they met at any laverne, would laugh and wink and clap him on the shoulder, and call upon every one present to remember how poor old Jemmy Crotton got his young friend off so cleverly; how they "flummoxed" the magistrates and jockeyed the peelers, when it was any odds against his young friend.

So he went; and a good many declared he had gone off to enjoy his ill-gotten gains; but I never thought so; and one of our men going to Chatham to identify

"But murther, will out. Mr. Robinson," he said, "and you will see this will be out some day."

"Well, I am sure I hope it will, Mr. Lytherly," I answered him, "But as for murther will out, and all that, I don't think you will find any policeman or magistrate who will agree with you there; and there was less to help us when you had got out of the scrape in this Combestead business than any affair I was ever concerned in."

"I don't care," he says: "it will come out, Mr. Robinson. I dream of it almost every night; and my wife consulted some of the best fortunetellers in India, and they all told her it would be discovered."

"Hum!" I said; "we don't think much of fortunetellers here, you know." "I'm perfectly aware of that," he says; "and I shouldn't give them in as evidence; but if you had lived three years in India with people who knew the native ways, you might alter your mind about fortunetellers. Anyway, you will remember, when it's found out, that I told you how it would be."

I laughed, and said I should; and after we had had another glass together, and he had given me his address and made me promise to call on him, we parted.

I told my wife all about it; and it is very curious to see how women are all alike in curiosity and superstition and all that; for although my wife had been married to me for 30 years, and so had every opportunity of learning better, yet she caught at what young Lytherly—not so very young now, by the by—had said about these fortunetellers, and was quite ready to believe and swear that the murderer would be found out. It's no use arguing with a party like that; so I merely suited at her and passed it off.

It was the very next day that Mrs. Robinson and myself had agreed to go and see a new exhibition of paintings which some one was starting in London, and tickets were pretty freely given away for it; but the same reason which stopped my wife from going to the Canterbury, stopped her from going to the exhibition. I went, of course, because I couldn't be of any use under the circumstances, to my married daughter; and a very good exhibition it was too. There were plenty of paintings, and I had gone all through all the rooms and entered the last one. There were very few persons, I was sorry to see in the place, so that you could have an uninterrupted view of any picture you pleased. After glancing carelessly round the room, for one gets a kind of surfeited with pictures after a bit, I was struck by a gloomy-looking painting to the left of the doorway, and which I had not noticed on my first entry. When I came to look closer into it, I was more than struck—I was astonished. It was a picture representing the finding of old Trapbois, the miser, in the *Fortunes of Nigel*. The heavy dull room was lighted only by the candles which the young nobleman held above his head; and it appeared to be excellently painted. But what drew my attention was that, as a part of the confusion in which the struggle between the old man and his murderers had placed the room, the washstand had been upset, had fallen into the fire-place, and the ever had rolled into the grate, where it was shown as unbroken, although the water was flooding the boards—all exactly as I had seen the same thing five years before—so exactly that I was perfectly sure no chance coincidence had produced the resemblance, but that whoever had painted this picture had seen the room where Miss Parkway was murdered, and had had the features of the scene stamped on his memory. Who so likely to have the scene so stamped, I instantly thought, as the murderer himself? As this rushed on my mind, I could not repress an exclamation, although pretty well guarded as a rule. The only other person in the room heard me, and came to see what had excited me so strongly. Apparently, he was disappointed, for he looked from the picture to his catalogue, then to me, back to his catalogue, and then went away with a

But nothing to beat Cartwright was seen but the motto of the Tory factionists, and since it was not at all possible to secure the nomination of a good Sir John man equal to the occasion, it was suggested that a flank movement was expedient and justifiable under the circumstance. Hence it was that we heard the gossips a associate the name of Mr. Warner with the membership, and even as the audience assembled, the esteemed Chairman was pointed to as the probable future representative of the constituency. Mr. Warner has been

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and supposing the whirligig of even should lead to his election, the political complexion of the County would not be changed; but the Conservatives were prepared to be self-sacrificing, and like their leader, a trifle inconsistent, if part ends could be served in the slightest degree. But to settle the question, and relieve the community of any suspensions they may be suffering from, we may say that Mr. Warner intends to lend himself to no such arrangement, and thus the Tories have been again buried, and are forced to the conclusion that they must meet the issue fairly and squarely; and in the general election, which is now very far distant, unless we are much mistaken and unless public opinion suffers a sudden and unexpected reversal Mr. Cartwright will be honored with a return to the place he has so creditably filled for the past fifteen years. The attendance at the meeting last evening fully numbered three hundred persons whose conduct was of the most orderly kind.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cartwright, on being introduced said he had never forgotten, nor could I forget, that in the early stages of his political career, while yet a young and untried politician, he had been elevated to the position of member by the material aid of the yeomanry of Benestown; and he trusted that he would be able to prove to the electors of that township as well as to those of Lennox in general that he had not been unworthy of the trust reposed in him for so long a time. He had heard complaints—and he was not disposed to find fault with them—that he had not made more frequent visits to the constituency since becoming Finance Minister. It is true the regular leaders of the Opposition are disposed to censure Ministers for quitting their districts at Ottawa to answer charges leveled against them and soon over the country but while these leaders were so oppose to this their conduct was such as to necessitate a rebuttal of these charges, in consequence of which he could not find time to visit Lennox often. Departmental duties involved close application on the part of the Ministers, and as for himself a large portion of his time has been spent in visits to the Mother Country, for the purpose of effecting various business, besides which his position as Finance Minister imposed the duty on him of not only attending the sessions of Parliament throughout, but also of working after they had closed. They could readily understand why he had not found time to discuss the political situation with the people of his own constituency. On the present occasion it would be impossible for him to go over in minute detail the great variety of topics which have attracted the attention of the people of the Dominion, and he confined himself to the discussion of a subject which had agitated the minds of all—that of Protection and Free Trade—reserving for another occasion (at Bath) the financial policy, and for another and concluding meeting a refutation of those charges which had been personally directed against him at a late meeting in the county. With reference to Protection all those who had studied it knew that it was nothing more absurd than the leading proposition on which its advocate relied. The first axiom laid down was that it was possible for a nation to enrich itself by publicly and systematically purchasing goods at an expense in excess of that for which they could be procured.

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prisoner, saw Lytherly in the uniform of the Royal Engineers, and, in fact, d a glass of ale with him. The young fellow and it was his only resource—dig could not, and to beg where he whown would be in vain. He sent his respects to me, and that was the last we ard for a long time of the Combeastead order.

I had left the Police altogether, and was living very comfortably, my good ly and I, up at Islington, in the same room with my married daughter, who is doing very comfortably, too,—her husband having a good berth in the city, had always been of a saving turn, and had bought two or three houses; so with tidy pension, which I had earned by years service, I could afford to go out a bit and enjoy myself. Of course all that time I had made the acquaintance of a good many professional people; and there were few theatres or exhibitions that I couldn't get admission to, e—my wife and I, I mean—made it a le to go everywhere that we could get kets for; and whether it was the inch of a ship, the charity children at Paul's, or Sam Cowell at the Canterbury Hall, it didn't matter; we went. It was at the Canterbury I first had Combeastead murder more particularly called to my mind.

I was there by myself, the old lady t being willing to leave my married daughter—because, well, it was in consequence of her being a married daughter so I went by myself. There was aung woman who sang a comic version

"There's a Good Time Coming" endidly; and as I was always of a tity turn, I couldn't help remarking the person next to me how first-class did it, when he exclaimed: "Hallo! y, never! Superintendent Robinson!" d then held out his hand.

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"So I was," he returned; "but I'm of it now, and I'll tell you how it s."

It seems he had been to India, and got ne promotion after three years' ser- e; and had the good fortune to save Colonel from drowning, or what was re likely in those parts, being taken in by a crocodile, under circum- nes of extraordinary bravery. He not tell me this last bit, but I heard afterward. Lytherly was always a adful swimmer, and I remember his ing a prize at London. The exertion the wetting brought on a fever and was recommended for his discharge. Colonel behaved most liberally. But at was the best of all the old fellow kept the canteen at the station died

discontented grant. I did not move, however, but remained quite absorbed in the study of this mysterious painting; and the more I looked the more convinced I became that it was copied from the scene of Miss Parkway's murder. There were several little points which I had not at first noticed, and in fact had quite forgotten; such as the position of the fire- irons, the direction in which the water had run, etc., which were all faithfully shown in the picture. To be brief, I had made up my mind before I left the room that I had at last found the real clue to the Combeastead murder.

(To be Continued.)

LENNOX.

Mr. Cartwright Among His Constituents.

Protection Fallacies Exposed.

The Meeting at Odessa.

(From the *Kingston Whig*, Oct. 31.)

Last evening Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Finance Minister, addressed a meeting of his constituents at Odessa—the first of three speeches which he had promised the electors, giving explanation of a number of questions which vitally affect the interests of the country, and in which the people of Lennox, in common with others, are very much interested. Mr. Cartwright received a very attentive and respectful hearing, and as far as feeling could be taken as an indication, we failed to see any manifestation of a removal of the confidence which has been so long reposed in the representative of this section of the country in the House of Commons. On his appearance in the hall he was cordially greeted and warmly applauded. The chair was occupied by Mr. Sidney Warner, and in mentioning this gentleman's name it may not be taken amiss if we place him in the position which we think he personally desires to fill as a prominent resident of the Township of Ernestown. In the course of the recent plannings and plottings of the Loyal Opposition it was ordered that the Hon. the Finance Minister should be subjected to another contest for his seat as member for Lennox, but

TO BRING OUT A CANDIDATE

who had such standing and influence that there should be some show for Conservative success was certainly another and much graver matter. Mr. J. T. Grange, M. P. P., was mentioned as the coming man, and at one time it seemed a compa-

ported 512 bushels of barley at a value of \$450, and exported 9,920,819 bushels. Did the assemblage think it wise to retaliate on the strength of that magnificent sum of \$450? He pursued the parallel by contrasting the imports and exports of \$19,000 worth of other grain against 1,800,000 bushels of peas alone, value at \$878,980. We imported a large quantity of wheat, simply for the trans-shipping of it to England by the St. Lawrence route, on Canadian vessels, manned by Canadian seamen, obtaining freights for our ships and tolls for our canals, the repairs of which were costly. The revenge was questionable which would take from our rivals the privilege of sending their grain this way and leaving their contributions at the doors of vessel men, merchants and shipping agents. And, on the matter of Indian corn, did they suppose any benefit would be derived from refusing to pay for two or three million bushels of corn, of which they re-exported two millions, the balance, with the exception of that manufactured into whiskey, being used as food for stock, as an excellent article of fattening. If retaliation was meant upon horses and cattle they should understand the effect. Last year Ontario alone sent to the United States 2,167 horses, 14,119 horned cattle and 85,628 sheep, while it imported 174 horses, 369 cattle and 8 sheep. By this table of facts it would be seen what a noble position they held for revenge. The result of retaliation would be that we would continue to pay as heavy taxes to the United States authorities, and be adding to our own at the same time. In looking over a late American review he met a passage, which clearly fitted the case of Canada. He had read it before in public, but could not resist the temptation to repeat it. It described Ontario as so fair a country as existed on the continent, as large as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, as largely adapted to agricultural purposes, particularly for the raising of comb wove sheep, without whose wool the industries of the Republic could not live; that it produced some of the finest barley, some of the best cattle, and its climatic changes, caused by the encircling of the lakes, was of the most excellent kind, and while it grew great cattle it was also adapted for growing good men. And, said Mr. Cartwright, if Mr. Wells had the same opportunities of inspecting the country as he had, he would have added, good women also. (Applause.) He himself was an advocate of Protection, but before he entered into his views he repeated the substance of an article recently published in a New York paper, from the pen of one of America's most able and upright journalists, Wm. Cullen Bryant, attributing all the strikes and contentions among workmen, and poverty and destitution to the Protective tariff which shut out fair competition and free exchange of commodities. He (Mr. Cartwright) was in favor of protecting consumers, that is the class of people numbered by the millions, and entitled to a fair exchange of commodities if to a mutual advantage. He referred to the in-direct results of protection. Practically and really, the only men who derived direct advantage from it were those who had a great command of capital, who find it a great profit, and who to-day demand Protection. He illustrated their position by showing that when these men obtained an artificial advantage, they caused a great diversion of money from other useful employments, and thus injuries were worked like those seen in the neighboring country. He enforced the weight of this waste of capital on the agricultural classes. It raised the rate of money, or prevented it from falling, as one result, depressing the value of farming land.

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I was there by myself, the old lady not being willing to leave my married daughter—because, well, it was its consequence of her being a married daughter—so I went by myself. There was a young woman who sang a comic version of "There's a Good Time Coming" splendidly; and as I was always of a chatty turn, I couldn't help remarking to the person next to me how first-class she did it, when he exclaimed: "Hallo! Why, never! Superintendent Robinson!" And then he held out his hand.

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who had such standing and influence that there should be some show for Conservative success, was certainly another and much graver matter. Mr. J. T. Grange, M. P. P., was mentioned as the coming man, and at one time it seemed a comparatively easy task to transplant that gentleman from the Legislature to the Dominion House, tho' what the County was going to gain by such a double shuffle it has never been very clearly understood. Mr. Grange is not to be transplanted, that gentleman's native modesty and retiring disposition would not permit him to take such an extravagant step; while his common sense, no doubt, prompted him to hesitate upon entering into a campaign which meant his political decapitation. But anything to beat Cartwright was still the motto of the Tory fanatics, and since it was not at all possible to secure the nomination of a good Sir John man, equal to the occasion, it was suggested that a flank movement was expedient, and justifiable under the circumstances. Hence it was that we heard the gossips associate the name of Mr. Warner with the membership, and even as the audience assembled, the esteemed Chairman was pointed to as the probable future representative of the constituency. Mr. Warner has been

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Mr. Cartwright, on being introduced, said he had never forgotten, nor could he forget, that in the early stages of his political career, while yet a young and untried politician, he had been elevated to the position of member of the material aid of the treasury of Ernesttown; and he trusted that he would be able to prove to the electors of that township, as well as to those of Lennox in general,

other nations adopted the same policy? And if it was good for us it was good for other countries, which would legislate to have articles manufactured at home. But as absurd as this Protective system was, it is not to be compared to the monstrous iniquity concealed beneath it. The whole scene was the work of a few greedy persons who would fain enrich themselves at the expense of a whole community; and especially of the farming and other producing classes. He pronounced Protection a viper which produced political and social evils, would sting in every way, and unto that which it has taken their fathers many long generations to perform. He knew there was a plausibility in the arguments of Protection as presented. If he asked his hearers, "did they want to be protected," they would unquestionably say "yes." But if he asked them did they wish increased taxation in order to bring this about, they would, or the great majority at least, would say "no." On the other hand they would also agree that native industry should be fostered, but they would unanimously say that the promotion of trade for the benefit of a few instead of the whole was erroneous. He need hardly say that it was out of the power of any government to produce commercial prosperity by Act of Parliament. If so they would be glad to relieve the country of its depression by such a cheap and easy process. The government were always desirous for the country's prosperity, for when a nation suffers from misfortunes to a great extent it reacts on the government of the day. When he refused to yield to public clamors and levy an additional taxation they might depend, whether right or wrong, it was because no genuine result was anticipated from it. When gentlemen came to him for increased protection to manufacturers, he asked them whether the people of Canada as a body were to be benefitted, for if so none was more ready than he to grant their desire. But if they expect a few to be built up at the expense of the whole Dominion they would find that they had come to the wrong man. The Government would not be a party to any move of that kind. (Hear, hear.) If he could not agree with the Protection argument it was because he examined into the cost of his spacious panacea. When he heard people talking of 17½ per cent., as if it were altogether insignificant and trifling, he felt it desirable to refer to the enormous taxation represented, and what a deal more would be added if the tariff were increased to 20, 25 or 30 per cent., as frequently proposed to him by advocates of various industries. According to the evidence of the U. S. Commissioners and that of English capitalists they would find that every hand employed at manufacturing produced \$1,200 of manufactured goods per year, a reasonable and fair average. The levy of 17½ per cent. meant \$210 per year, and they could understand, in that light, how grave an act it would be to increase the tariff. If the rate were increased to 25 per cent., that would demand \$300 per year as individual taxation. Any further increase of taxation meant further taxation, all of which would come out of the hard earning of the people of Canada, and especially of the Agriculturists. He did not desire to see the manufactures of Canada cost this sacrifice or anything like it. On the contrary the majority of manufacturers which were flourishing dispensed with anything like protection. Such industries as were healthy and growing were self-sustaining. The point was, whenever industries asked for increased tariff, the cost of maintaining hands was increased from \$210 to \$300, \$400, or \$500. He had made this statement on the floor of the House of Commons, and had never yet had an advocate of the protective system come forward to rebut it. (Hear, hear.) Those who believed in such direct taxation he cautioned to consider what were the consequences. Commissioner Wells, late of the United States Inland Revenue department, who was once a strong protectionist, but who, while watching the workings of the revenue system, found himself compelled to come forward and warn his countrymen that the system was sapping the springs of national health, and hastening such a

produced some of the finest varietal, some of the best cattle, and its climatic changes, caused by the encircling of the lakes, was of the most excellent kind, and while it grew great cattle it was also adapted for growing good men. And, said Mr. Cartwright, if Mr. Wells had the same opportunities of inspecting the country as he had, he would have added, good women also. (Applause.) He himself was an advocate of Protection, but before he entered into his views he repeated the substance of an article recently published in a New York paper, from the pen of one of America's most able and upright journalists, Wm. Cullen Bryant, attributing all the strikes and contentions among workingmen, and poverty and destitution to the Protective tariff which shut out fair competition and free exchange of commodities. He (Mr. Cartwright) was in favor of protecting consumers, that is the class of people numbered by the millions, and entitled to a fair exchange of commodities if to a mutual advantage. He referred to the indirect results of protection. Practically and really, the only men who derived direct advantage from it were those who had a great command of capital, who find it a great profit, and who to-day demand Protection. He illustrated their position by showing that when these men obtained an artificial advantage, they caused a great diversion of money from other useful employments, and thus injuries were worked like those seen in the neighboring country. He enforced the weight of this waste of capital on the agricultural classes. It raised the rate of money, or prevented it from falling, as one result, depressing the value of farming land. This was evident in many places, notably in New England, where farm property had gone down, and city property had gone up, though the taxes had progressed in inverse ratio. Protection was little better than a recourse to the tyrannies of the last century or two of the world, when everything had to be ground at the Baron's mills, and man and beast were alike restricted. Such similar despotism had been in force in Lower Canada, in the Seignories, and Protection meant a resort to those practices which it cost their fathers millions of dollars to extinguish. Were they going to lay on heavier taxes than their fathers had thrown off—taxes which the farmer more than others would feel. He quoted an apt speech of Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, in Congress, showing how horribly everything in daily use on a farm was taxed. (He (Mr. Cartwright) had intended to speak at length of a mischievous propensity among agriculturists—a of a mistaken tendency of the young in turning their backs on farming and crowding into towns and cities, with a view to engaging in seemingly more pleasant work. No one's laudable ambition should be checked, and it was one of the best things said of this land that every career was open to talent. The man beginning as a downright worker, assisted by talent, must rise. The Premier is such a man to-day. (Applause.) But he pointed to the errors of leaving the farm, and to the witness borne by the census of the over-crowding of the professions. Summing up the case: Viewed economically Protection was a mistake. In employment of men it cost enormously more per head, as high as \$500; it led to direct taxation, a very undesirable thing just now; it augmented the people's burdens as a whole, and prevented that trading between nations which was the national life. At this moment, Canada stood the fourth or fifth maritime nation on the earth, and they should bear in mind that Protection would destroy the shipping interests and cut off the employment of those engaged in marine business. This was as important a consideration as the manufacturers' interests, for which the system was advocated. On political considerations he was opposed to Protection. The interests of the several Provinces were diverse, and an attempt to arrange accordingly would bring matters to a scramble. Moreover it would tend to corrupt the proceedings of legislators. He knew for a fact that on the eve of a change in the United States tariff, a manufacturers' agent was to Washington with a million dollars to put where it would do most good. He had not to learn that these men repented

id, "and you will see this will be out some day." Well, I am sure I hope it will, Mr. erly," I answered him. "But as for der will out, and all that, I don't you will find any policemen or strate who will agree with you there; there was less to help us when you got out of the scrape in this Combe- business than any affair I was ever ered in."

don't care," he says: "it will come Mr. Robinson. I dream of it almost night; and my wife consulted some best fortune-tellers in India, and all told her it would be discovered." hum!" I said; "we don't think of fortune-tellers here, you know." I'm perfectly aware of that," he says; I shouldn't give them in as evidence; if you had lived three years in India people who knew the native ways, might alter your mind about fortun- e. Anyway, you will remember, it's found out, that I told you how old be."

laughed, and said I should; and we had had another glass together, he had given me his address and me promise to call on him, we d.

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the motto of the Tory factionists, and since it was not at all possible to secure the nomination of a good Sir John man, equal to the occasion, it was suggested that a flank movement was expedient, and justifiable under the circumstances. Hence it was that we heard the gossip associate the name of Mr. Warner with the membership, and even as the audience assembled, the esteemed Chairman was pointed to as the probable future representative of the constituency. Mr. Warner has been

A LIFE LONG REFORMER,

and supposing the whirligig of events should lead to his election, the political complexion of the County would not be changed; but the Conservatives were prepared to be self-sacrificing, and like their leader, a trifle inconsistent, if party ends could be served in the slightest degree. B it to settle the question, and to relieve the community of any suspense they may be suffering from, we may say that Mr. Warner intends to lend himself to no such arrangement, and thus the Tories have been again burked, and are forced to the conclusion that they must meet the issue fairly and squarely; and in the general election, which is now not very far distant, unless we are much mistaken and unless public opinion suffers a sudden and unexpected reversal, Mr. Cartwright will be honored with a return to the place he has so creditably filled for the past fifteen years. The attendance at the meeting last evening fully numbered three hundred persons, whose conduct was of the most orderly kind.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cartwright, on being introduced, said he had never forgotten, nor could he forget, that in the early stages of his political career while yet a young and untried politician, he had been elevated to the position of member by the material aid of the yeomanry of Lennoxville; and he trusted that he would be able to prove to the electors of that township, as well as to those of Lennoxville, that he had not been unworthy of the trust reposed in him for so long a time. He had heard complaints—and he was not disposed to find fault with them—that he had not made more frequent visits to the constituency since becoming Finance Minister. It is true the regular leaders of the Opposition are disposed to censure Ministers for quitting their duties at Ottawa to answer charges leveled against them and sown over the country, but while these leaders were so opposed to this their conduct was so as to necessitate a rebuttal of these charges, in consequence of which he could not find time to discuss the political situation with the people of his own constituency. On the present occasion it would be impossible for him to go over in minute detail the great variety of topics which have attracted the attention of the people of the Dominion, and he confined himself to the discussion of a subject which had agitated the minds of all—that of Protection and Free Trade—reserving for another occasion (at Bath) the financial policy, and for another and concluding meeting a refutation of those charges which had been personally directed against him at a late meeting in the county. With reference to Protection, all those who had studied it knew that was nothing more absurd than the leading proposition on which its advocates rely. The first axiom laid down was that it was possible for a nation to enrich itself by publicly and systematically purchasing goods at an expense in excess of that for which they could be procured if

move of that kind. (hear, hear.) If he could not agree with the Protection argument it was because he examined into the cost of his spurious panacea. When he heard people talking of 17½ per cent., as if it were altogether insignificant and trifling, he felt it desirable to refer to the enormous taxation represented, and what a deal more would be added if the tariff were increased to 20, 25 or 30 per cent., as frequently proposed to him by advocates of various industries. According to the evidence of the U. S. Commissioners and that of English capitalists they would find that every hand employed at manufacturing produced \$1,200 of manufactured goods per year, a reasonable and fair average. The levy of 17½ per cent. meant \$210 per year, and they could understand, in that light, how grave an act it would be to increase the tariff. If the rate were increased to 25 per cent., that would demand \$300 per year as industrial taxation. Any further increase of taxation meant further taxation, all of which would come out of the hard earnings of the people of Canada, and especially of the Agriculturists. He did not desire to see the manufactures of Canada cost this sacrifice or anything like it. On the contrary the majority of manufacturers which were flourishing dispensed with anything like protection. Such industries as were healthy and growing were self-sustaining. The point was, whenever industries asked for increased tariff, the cost of maintaining hands was increased from \$210 to \$300, \$400, or \$500. He had made this statement on the floor of the House of Commons, and had never yet had an advocate of the protective system come forward to rebut it. (Hear, hear.) Those who believed in such direct taxation he cautioned to consider what were the consequences. Commissioner Wells, late of the United States Internal Revenue department, who was once a strong protectionist, but who, while watching the workings of the revenue system, found himself compelled to come forward and warn his countrymen that the system was sapping the springs of national health, and hastening such a tremendous collapse and calamity as had since occurred. He here read the quotation from Mr. Wells' statement, showing the great waste the States had sustained through the protective tariff, millions of dollars being lost in manufactures and the working classes suffering. He (Mr. Cartwright) pointed out that barely one fourth of the people of Canada were apparently interested in foisting up on it this protective system, which had both in theory and practice been a failure among our neighbors. He had never held that the people of Canada had not suffered from the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Americans had not, however, been able to injure us as much as they supposed they could. They had not succeeded in depriving us of the carrying trade. One thing had they done—they had awakened us (the Canadians) to the fact that they did not depend for existence on the States, but that they were old and strong enough, and intelligent and brave enough to stand up and fight their own way among nations, even if the Americans did carry Protection to an extreme length. Still the fact was, whether the Americans injured us or not, we were not in a position to retaliate. He emphasized the fact, because some people argued that when they could not have a reciprocity of tariffs, they should have a reciprocity of trades. Although the American policy had been injurious to Canada, it had been hurtful to themselves. Speaking of an exchange of trade, he instance the animals, on which there was a 10 per cent. duty, not as much as the United States enforced, yet considerable. In going into a policy of retaliation, it was to see how they were going to retaliate, and what the effect might be. He took it that not an article in Canada was likely to be affected more than barley, for which he hoped a better market in England than in disposing to the Americans. As far as Ontario was concerned, it was impossible to enter upon a retaliatory policy in barley, since, by the Trade and Navigation returns of 1875, it was shewn that we im-

their fathers millions of dollars to exting- uish. Were they going to lay on heavier taxes than their fathers had thrown off—taxes which the farmer more others would feel. He quoted an apt speech of Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, in Congress, showing how horribly everything in daily use on a farm was taxed. He (Mr. Cartwright) had intended to speak at length of a mischievous propensity among agriculturists—of a mistaken tendency of the young in turning their backs on farming and crowding into towns and cities, with a view to engaging in seemingly more pleasant work. No one's laudable ambition should be checked, and it was one of the best things said of this land that every career was open to talent. The man beginning as a downright worker, assisted by talent, must rise. The Premier is such a man to day. (Applause.) But he pointed to the errors of leaving the farm, and to the witness borne by the census of the over-crowding of the professions. Summing up the case: Viewed economically Protection was a mistake. In employment of men it cost enormously more per head, as high as \$500; it led to direct taxation, a very undesirable thing just now; it augmented the people's burdens as a whole, and prevented that trading between nations which was the national life. At this moment, Canada stood the fourth or fifth maritime nation on the earth, and they should bear in mind that Protection would destroy the shipping interests and cut off the employment of those engaged in marine business. This was as important a consideration as the manufacturers' interests, for which the system was advocated. On political considerations he was opposed to Protection. The interests of the several Provinces were diverse, and an attempt to arrange accordingly would bring matters to a scramble. Moreover it would tend to corrupt the proceedings of legislators. He knew for a fact that on the eve of a change in the United States tariff, a manufacturers' agent was to Washington with a million dollars to put where it would do most good. He had yet to learn that these men repented of their investment. The system was opposed to the policy prevailing in the Empire, with the exception of one or two small colonies. Whatever are the political influences of the British Empire, and the opinions on free trade, all are agreed that any other policy would lead to the severance of the connection between Canada and Britain, and none professed more loyalty to the Empire than the advocates of protection. Socially considered, Protection created surplus labor and led to pauperism. There were faithful advocates of the policy, but they were led away by the sound of the name, or from a desire to retaliate on the United States for its selfish and unjust policy towards Canada. But the kernel lay in the agitation of a few men who desired to enrich themselves at the public expense. He analyzed the cotton manufacture to show how a few men could control the market. In the United States four millions of people, brought together for industrial labor, are out of employment. He quoted from the N. Y. Herald to show that protection was the cause of this depression, that the restrictive laws prevented the sale of surplus stock, upon the sale of which there might be work and wages. He had no doubt they could divert 30,000 or 40,000 families from the farm and mass them in Toronto, Montreal, or other large places, but the experiment would cost immensely. So much for the making of a few millionaires. Protection and free government could not co-exist, the former being a despotism opposed to all representative institutions. Visitors to the Centennial, viewing America's natural resources, were astounded that she should neutralize them by restricted relations with other countries. There are in Canada men interested, or imagine themselves interested, in Protection, but these people must not expect industries to grow quicker than the whole country, especially as it was governed greatly by the agricultural

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

DIRECTORY.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express.....12:58 A. M.	Express.....6:12 P. M.
Express.....12:58 P. M.	Express.....6:52 A. M.
Mixed.....11:20 P. M.	Mixed.....7:55 A. M.

STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth,	10 ¹ a. m.
From Picton and Mill Point,	7 p. m.
From Erinsville,	10 ¹ a. m.

DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth,	2 ¹ p. m.
To Mill Point and Picton,	3 ¹ p. m.
To Erinsville,	2 ¹ p. m.

STEAMBOATS.

Str. <i>Shaman</i> , leaves Picton daily, . . .	6
Arriving at Napanee,	9:30 a. m.
Leaves Napanee,	3 p. m.
Arriving in Picton,	6 p. m.
Str. <i>Pilgrim</i> , (Napanee and Mill Point),	
Leaves Napanee 8:30 a. m., and 1:15 p. m.	
Leaves Mill Point 11 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.	

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napanee is open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.	
Day Train East Mail closes,	12:05 p. m.
West	4:30 p. m.
Night Train East	9:00 p. m.
West	9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tamworth, Centreville, Camden East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes 2:25 p. m.	
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—Mill Point, Picton, Northport, and Demarestville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.	
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sillsville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Switzerland—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.	
Gosport and Gretna—Saturday—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	

CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley, Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.	
Canada Methodist—Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.	
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector, Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young, Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh, Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m.	
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in Grange Block.	

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

—AND—

ROWELL & CHESMAN,

ST. LOUIS,

A GENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS",
Napanee, Ont.



THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, NOV. 9th, 1877.

VALEDICTORY.

THROUGH another turn in fortune's constantly revolving wheel, we have this week to announce the discontinuance of our connection with the EXPRESS—that with this issue we bid farewell to the Editor's chair with its many arduous cares and duties to fill an humbler and less responsible position in life's conflict. During the short period which we have been employed as a public journalist in the Town of Napanee, we have had warm personal friends who have given us their constant support and encouragement, and to those we now wish to return heartfelt thanks. On the other hand, we have had the

"Sold Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD."

Has not Sir JOHN said all this and more (if the truth were known) in half the constituencies in Ontario, and do his friends now profess themselves aggrieved because Mr. CARTWRIGHT, after long patience and forbearance, has at last turned upon his assailant and has administered to him a terrible but most righteous chastigation for his misdeeds?

The question for the electors of Lennox is not whether Mr. CARTWRIGHT has been severe, but is he stated true? Who does ever it is not?

Has not Sir JOHN taken Sir HUGH ALLAN's gold?

Is he not living on the proceeds of money stolen from the people of Canada by the Manager of the Northern R. R.?

Did not Sir JOHN commit Canada to that most suicidal and absurd bargain with British Columbia?

Did he not negotiate that miserable abortion, "The Treaty of Washington?"

Did he not pledge his honour to LORD DUFFERIN that he was absolutely innocent of all the things Mr. HUNTINGDON had laid to his charge?

Did he not "Wish to God he could catch Riel," when he had actually sent the money to enable him to escape out of the country?

Did he not assert that he had ordered Mr. LANGTON to make a careful examination into the affairs of the Northern R. R., and did not Mr. LANGTON expressly deny that he had not received any such instructions?

The plain fact is, and this is the real cause of these people's undying animosity to the Minister of Finance, that every word he said here and elsewhere is true,—bitterly, shamefully true,—and I therein lies the sting.

As Mr. BLAKE put it at Teeswater the other day, "Let them rave."

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We regret that owing to our publishing in full Mr. CARTWRIGHT's speech at Odessa, we shall not be able to give a complete account of the Napanee meeting until next week.

Although the day had been very stormy, and the roads almost impassable, yet a very large number of the electors of Lennox assembled in the Town Hall to listen to the able address of their representative, while many had to go away, not being able to get either standing or sitting room.

On motion of H. M. DEROCHE, M. P. P., seconded by A. L. MORDEN, Esq., the chair was taken by the Mayor, W. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., who called to the platform H. M. DEROCHE, Esq., G. STRIKER and J. T. GRANGE, M. P. P.'s, Hon. JNO. STEVENSON, A. L. MORDEN, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT, on coming forward, was greeted by hearty cheers, which were repeated when he was introduced by the chairman. He replied at some length to the financial fallacies of Dr. TUPPER, and the unfounded slanders brought against him at the late Conservative Demonstration here, completely refuting every charge, and clearly justifying his own policy as Minister of Finance. But it was to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Every Conservative journal advocates Protection, and the whole party is imbued with protectionist principles.—Peterboro' Review.

How about the London Free Press and the Toronto Leader, the most ably edited Conservative journals in Canada? Does the Review forget they are advocates of Free Trade and denounce the course followed by the Mail and papers of that ilk?—Times.

The protectionists contend that Protection will not enhance the price of manufactured goods. Is there an emerald tint observed in the alpine portion of the public optic? If prices are to remain as they are, why this claim for Protection? What downy innocents the manufacturers must take the people to be if they think that the latter do not perfectly understand their little game.

The Montreal Gazette, edited by our friend Tom, has a high jubilee over Mr. Laurier's defeat. Tom seems to have sold himself, body and soul, to the influence which chiefly caused Mr. Laurier's defeat. But with all his subversiveness, he does not manage to get elected for anywhere himself.

There was an old boy named Macdougall, Who used to play the Grit bugle;

But he deserted the Grits

For the thirty silver bits.

Did that reversable boy called Macdougall.

—After J. Burr-Plumb.

It is no new thing for Sir John to be caught fibbing. If frequency to act in that direction constituted a claim to distinction, then the championship must go to the Tory leader by a large majority. In fact, there is no limit to the record of unveracity which Sir John has piled up against himself during his political career. It would be as easy to wash the Ethiopian white as to prove that Sir John Macdonald was addicted to telling the truth.—London Abolitionist.

Sir John Macdonald in his great speech at the Hamilton demonstration, said he would go in for the most stringent liquor law. He believed that if Mr. Crook's Act was carried out with some improvements, and if it was declared that every person who sold liquor without a license should be guilty of a felon which would be punished with the Penitentiary, it would do much good. We shall look for some stringent liquor law when the Conservatives get into power.—Thorold Post.

Such SUSPICIONS.—Sir John Macdonald is inclined to suspect persons who exalt Canadian nationality of unfriendliness to Great Britain. It would be just as fair to suspect persons who exalt the British connection of unfriendliness to Canada, and in both cases it would be senseless. Such suspicions are easily expressed, and can do nothing but mischief. These two ideas do not in any way contradict each other, and it is those who proclaim such suspicions who are responsible for any conflict of notions and feelings which may grow out of true patriotism.—Witness.

Darwin is a profound and tireless investigator of Nature, and devotes years to building up his system bit by bit, collecting his facts with a patience which nothing can exhaust. But notwithstanding the profundity of his researches into the mysterious processes of Nature, notwithstanding his mining down into the depths where Truth lies imbedded, his courageous soul has not yet dared to solve the as yet inscrutable problem why nine-tenths of our bank clerks are Conservatives. They are living, eloquent testimonies of the reality of the Conservative reaction.

SIR JOHN'S SECTARIAN INSULTS.

The Chatham Banner says that "many of the Roman Catholic electors who were present at the John A. demonstration in that town on the 10th ult. feel deeply aggrieved by the insulting reference to the Pope made by Sir John, who sneered at his infallibility in speaking of him and George Brown, as the only infallible men in the world. This sneer

NAPANEE EXPRESS.

ANOTHER SLANDER SLAIN.

MR. BLAKE'S SUPERANNUATION OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE PENITENTIARY.—THE CASH EFFECTUALLY DISPOSED OF.

At Teeswater Mr. Blake took occasion to deal with a slander that had been uttered for the purpose of injuring him. said:—As I have mentioned the superannuation, I take the opportunity to advert to a charge lately made by one of the leaders of the Opposition with reference to a superannuation which to place in my office—that of the late chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary, Mr. Mulkins, who is said to have been superannuated in order that he might marry and that a place might be found for Mr. Cartwright, a brother of the Financial Minister. It was said with equal wit a delicacy that, having become too ill to act as chaplain, he took the opportunity of marrying, and that having nothing better to do, he had since died, where he had remained in the office he was have been still doing his duty as chaplain. With Mr. Mulkins' private affairs I am not so well acquainted as the speaker, but I am told that he had been married six years before his retirement. I was nearly 65 years old, and had served 25 years when superannuated. I health had been impaired for some years owing chiefly to typhoid fever, which had contracted while visiting prisone and to repeated attacks of which he was early subjected from the slightest cause. He submitted some years ago that it was not fair under these circumstances that he should be forced to continue in office at the peril of these attacks, as his health had already been impaired and his constitution undermined by their recurrence; and he applied for leave of absence, which was granted on condition of his employing a substitute approved by the Board of Penitentiary Directors. The Board reported to the Minister that Mr. Mulkins had nominated the Rev. E. Cartwright, which arrangement was satisfactory to them, they having ascertained from the Warden that Mr. Cartwright was a clergyman in good standing, well qualified to discharge the duties of chaplain to the Penitentiary. In course of the inquiries prior to that transaction, Dr. Lavell, the Penitentiary surgeon, certified that Mr. Mulkins had repeated attacks of typhoid fever with the present six of seven years; and that he was subject to relapses from the slightest causes. The Rev. Mr. Dodge a respectable clergyman, also gave certificate to the same effect. Mr. Mulkins went abroad for sometime (Mr. Cartwright discharging his duties, chaplain,) and on his return in July 1875, he brought a certificate from an English physician that he had suffered from an act of bronchitis, attend with severe congestion of the lungs, in that he considered it essential that Mr. Mulkins should have absolute rest, in that he should resort to a warmer climate. He applied to be relieved from his duties but he also applied for the addition to his allowance of some years of service, which it was in the power of the Government to grant. I refused that addition, but thought it my duty, under the circumstances I have mentioned, and having formed the opinion that the duties of chaplain could not be efficiently discharged by Mr. Mulkins, to agree to his superannuation. I recommended that act; am responsible for it, and I am quite prepared to defend it. After the superannuation of Mr. Mulkins, it became my duty to recommend some one for the vacant office. Having ascertained the expectations which the Board Directors had formed with reference to the suitability of Mr. Cartwright he was more than realized, I believed him a fit person for the office of which he had been discharging the duties; I therefore offered it to him, he accepted it, and was appointed. This gentleman, is



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On the other hand, we have had the usual small disagreements and occasional exchange of blows with our local *confere* over matters of local and political import; still, on our part at least, it has been always done in a spirit of hearty good-will, and we retire bearing nothing but feelings of kindness towards those with whom we have come in contact. Towards the party for which the EXPRESS has always stood a firm advocate, we have endeavored to do our whole duty, and if we have failed in any single part, we wish it to be rather credited to lack of judgment than will. In committing our charge to Mr. Wm. C. Scott, we feel that his long experience as a practical printer, his staunch adherence to the Reform party and its principles, and with his business tact and ability will ensure him greater results than we have been able to attain. We have only to bespeak for him continued and ever-increasing support from all our friends, and wish him, the EXPRESS, and the Reform party unlimited success in future.

Before pronouncing a final adieu, we would just remind our patrons that a large number of subscriptions are over a year in arrears. These accounts will be sent out in the next issue, and we have to ask for an immediate settlement of all such claims. Accounts for job work and advertising up to the date of this issue must also be paid in at once to enable us to close up our affairs in connection with the paper. All accounts should be paid at once at the EXPRESS office, or to the agents, who will commence an immediate canvass of the county.

J. B. BENSON,
Per A. W. B., Atty.

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But it was to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, and to a careful review of his character and career that no especially devoted his attention. His analysis of the good and bad points of the "Chieftain" was masterly and elicited frequent outbursts of applause. Never was the noble Knight of Kingston so ably handled before and it was really a study to watch the lengthening countenances of the few Tories present as the weaknesses, follies and crimes of their leader, one after another, were disclosed and dissected by the speaker with unerring skill.

He ably exposed the hypocrisy and hollowness of the professions of those who like one *confere* of the Standard, while professing to be the advocates of morality and temperance can yet lend their influence, and give their support to a man so lost to all sense of shame as Sir JOHN has frequently shown himself to be.

What can be more disgraceful to the good name of Canada, than for a man who has been her Premier, to make the disgraceful exhibition of himself. Sir JOHN has done at some of his meetings, lately, notably at Whitby and St. Thomas, and in Leed, nothing shows more forcibly the depths of the degradation into which a once great party has fallen, than the maintenance as the leader of that party, of the hero of the Pacific Scandal.

Does the Standard believe that the honourable, respectable Conservatives of Lennox will accept as their leader such a man; that they will follow a man who does not dare to go to England to be sworn in as a member of the Privy Council?

Did the Standard believe that the temperance men of Lennox will be trailed in the mire after a man whose whole life and actions are a protest against the principles they profess, who scoffs at temperance and total abstinence?

Does our religious and moral contemporaries believe that the electors of Lennox are to be hoodwinked in this manner? If it does, men were never so mistaken before.

The three meetings held by Mr. CARTWRIGHT at Odessa, Bath, and Napanee, and attended, as they were by a large audience, all give evidence that he has not lost his hold upon the affections of the people of Lennox, that his able administration of the important department of Finance, his honest, upright character, being as it is in such striking contrast with that of his opponents and their Chief, and his able defense of himself have strengthened, not weakened, the confi-

some stringent liquor law when the Conservatives get into power.—*Thord Post.*

SUCH SUSPICIONS.—Sir JOHN Macdonald is inclined to suspect persons who exalt Canadian nationality or unfriendliness to Great Britain. It would be just as fair to suspect persons who exalt the British connection of unfriendliness to Canada, and in both cases it would be senseless. Such suspicions are easily expressed, and can do nothing but mischief. These two ideas do not in any way contradict each other, and it is those who proclaim such suspicions who are responsible for any conflict of notions and feelings which may grow out of true patriotism.—*Witness.*

Darwin is a profound and tireless investigator of Nature, and devotes years to building up his system, bit by bit, collecting his facts with a patience which nothing can exhaust. But notwithstanding the profundity of his researches into the mysterious processes of Nature, notwithstanding his mining down into the depths where Truth lies imbedded, his courageous soul has not yet dared to solve the as yet inscrutable problem why nine-tenths of our bank clerks are Conservatives. They are living, eloquent testimonies of the reality of the Conservative reaction.

SIR JOHN'S SECTARIAN INSULTS.

The Chatham *Banner* says that "many of the Roman Catholic electors who were present at the John A. demonstration in that town on the 10th ult. feel deeply aggrieved at the insulting reference to the Pope made by Sir JOHN, who sneered at his infallibility in speaking of him and George Brown, as the only infallible men in the world. This sneer at the doctrine of the infallibility of the Head of the Church in all questions of faith and morals was as offensive as it was uncalled for, and it is not surprising that the Catholic people should resent the insult. He may urge that it was a slip of the tongue, but, 'out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh.'

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TWO CLASSES OF TORIES.

At a meeting held in his constituency the other day, Mr. Metcalfe, M. P. for East York, divided Tories into two classes, and this is the way he did it:

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A NEW REGULATION.

When Mr. Mackenzie took office he inaugurated a new era for the majority of the civil service in Ontario.

chaplain to the Penitentiary. In course of the inquiries prior to that transaction, Dr. Lavelle, the Penitentiary's chaplain, certified that Mr. Mulkins had 1 repeated attacks of typhoid fever with the present six of seven years; and he was subject to relapses from slightest causes. The Rev. Mr. Dod a respectable clergyman, also gave certificate to the same effect. Mr. Mulkins went abroad for sometime (Cartwright discharging his duties, chaplain,) and on his return in July 1875, he brought a certificate from English physician that he had treated him from an act of bronchitis, attended with severe congestion of the lungs, a that he considered it essential that Mr. Mulkins should have absolute rest, a that he should resort to a warmer climate. He applied to be relieved from his duty but he also applied for the addition to allowance of some years of service, which it was in the power of the Government to grant. I refused that addition, but thought it my duty, under the circumstances I have mentioned, and having formed the opinion that the duties of chaplain could not be efficiently discharged by Mr. Mulkins, to agree to his superannuation. I recommended that act; am responsible for it, and I am quite prepared to defend it. After the superannuation of Mr. Mulkins, it became my duty to recommend some one for the vacant office. Having ascertained the expectations which the Board of Directors had formed with reference to the suitability of Mr. Cartwright, he been more than realized, I believed in a fit person for the office of which he had been discharging the duties; I therefore offered it to him, he accepted it, and was appointed. This gentleman, is plain history of a transaction which took place before the last session of Parliament, which was challenged there (hear, hear)—about which no paper was asked for, but which is now, on the occasion of the death (within a few months after his superannuation) of the chaplain, brought forward as a gross and indefensible job—on the false statement that we had superannuated man who was in perfect health in order that we might appoint a Minister's brother to his office. These may be some matters, but they are quite legitimate grounds of attack, if you will; and it attacked it is our right and duty to defend ourselves in such things as we are. (Loud cheers.) It is therefore fitting to make public the facts, when it appears that they had acted with integrity. They were have demanded where they had a right to demand them, and I have not had the opportunity to make them public at a convenient possible moment after the facts had been disclosed by the *Standard* over the table.

MR. LAURIER'S DEFEAT.

BRIGBY AND QUIGLIETTO.

(Montreal *Advertiser*)

All the Opposition journals are jubilant at the defeat of *John Abbott* to the Government. If this defeat has been brought about by the means alleged, it is a defeat of the Government which cost the opposition more than a victory. Every one would have looked upon the re-election of Mr. Laurier as quite natural, and it would not have been considered any triumph for the *Liberal* party. It will be generally considered a disgrace to the Conservative party if they employ corrupt means to defeat him. Human nature is so constituted that there is some sympathy with those who adopt the principle of fighting the devil with fire. Corrupt opposition to Mr. Cauchon would I more leniently regard than the same influences against Mr. Laurier, for in the latter case there would be no fear of such means being used by him. Those who know Mr. Laurier, Conservative as we are Liberal, will recognize what he is stated to have said, that he would rather be defeated than be elected by one act which might stain his reputation and his political career, as quite fitting from his lip and in keeping with his whole character. The election, it is stated, will be unnnecessary contested, and thus should certain

bearing nothing but feelings of kindness towards those with whom we have come in contact. Towards the party for which the EXPRESS has always stood a firm advocate, we have endeavored to do our whole duty, and if we have failed in any single part, we wish it to be rather credited to lack of judgment than will. In committing our charge to Mr. Wm. C. SCOTT, we feel that his long experience as a practical printer, his staunch adherence to the Reform party and its principles, and withal his business tact and ability will ensure him greater results than we have been able to attain. We have only to bespeak for him continued and ever-increasing support from all our friends, and wish him, the EXPRESS, and the Reform party unlimited success in future.

Before pronouncing a final adieu, we would just remind our patrons that a large number of subscriptions are over a year in arrears. These accounts will be sent out in the next issue, and we have to ask for an immediate settlement of all such claims. Accounts for job work and advertising up to the date of this issue must also be paid in at once to enable us to close up our affairs in connection with the paper. All accounts should be paid at once at the EXPRESS office, or to the agents, who will commence an immediate canvass of the county.

J. B. BENSON,
Per A. W. B., Atty.

TIT FOR TAT.

From all quarters of the Opposition press, big and little, comes a storm of abuse against the Honorable Minister of Finance. This indeed is nothing new. For the last four years the stream of virulence has been pretty steadily flowing in that direction, and the imagination of the scribblers in the employ of the Opposition, must be pretty well exhausted in coining new epithets of virtuperation for Mr. CARTWRIGHT's benefit.

What right have these people to complain, we would like to know?

Granted, that Mr. CARTWRIGHT has been severe upon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, who in Heaven's name had a better right to be!

Has not Sir JOHN for the last eighteen months and more, given Mr. CARTWRIGHT every provocation that one man could well give another?

Has he not again and again publicly stated that Mr. Cartwright was actuated by the ~~wildest~~ and most sorbid motives in withdrawing his support?

Has he not repeatedly described, Mr. Cartwright as a

"Rotten Stick,"

"A Bungler,"

"A Traitor,"

"An Apostate,"

"A Fool,"

"No Gentleman,"

As "a man who sold his constituency,

"Sold himself,"

"Sold his family honor,"

and who even (*horresco referens*).

as the weaknesses, follies and crimes of their leader, one after another, were dislosed and dissected by the speaker with unerring skill.

He ably exposed the hypocrisy and hollowness of the professions of those who like one *confrere* of the Standard, while professing to be the advocates of morality and temperance can yet lend their influence and give their support to a man so lost to all sense of shame as Sir JOHN has frequently shown himself to be.

What can be more disgraceful to the good name of Canada, than for a man who has been her Premier, to make the disgraceful exhibition of himself, Sir JOHN has done at some of his meetings lately, notably at Whitby and St. Thomas, and in fact, nothing shows more forcibly the depths of the degradation into which a once great party has fallen, than the maintenance as the leader of that party, of the hero of the Pacific Scandal.

Does the Standard believe that the honourable, respectable Conservatives of Lennox will accept as their leader such a man; that they will follow a man who does not dare to go to England to be sworn in as a member of the Privy Council?

Did the Standard believe that the temperance men of Lennox will be swayed in the noise after a man whose whole life and actions are a protest against the principles they profess, who scoffs at temperance and totterers?

Does our religious and moral contemporary believe that the electors of Lennox are to be hoodwinked in this manner? If it does, men were never so mistaken before.

The three meetings held by Mr. CARTWRIGHT at Odessa, Bath, and Napanee, and attended, as they were by large audiences, all give evidence that he has not lost his hold upon the affections of the people of Lennox, that his able administration of the important department of Finance, his honest, upright character, being as it is in such striking contrast with that of his opponents and their Chief, and his able defense of himself have strengthened, not weakened, the confidence they have reposed in him for nearly fifteen years

Read the full and truthful report of the Odessa speech on our first page and compare it with the version in last week's Standard. Comment is unnecessary.

The Toronto Mail of Saturday quotes the Napanee Standard's report of Mr. CARTWRIGHT's Odessa speech, and credits the EXPRESS with the same—a typographical error we suppose, yet it should be corrected, as we have no desire to be held accountable for the notoriously garbled statement of our contemporary—the "heavy man" of the Standard.

Our Tory friends who have for the last week been so wonderfully exercised over finding a constituency for Mr. LAURIER will no doubt be pleased to learn that he has not been obliged, *à la CARTIER*, to seek the favor in the wilds of the Northwest at the hands of a few half-breeds, but that he has definitely accepted the nomination for Quebec East, Hon. Mr. THIBEAUDEAU having vacated the seat in his favor.

POLITICAL CLIPS.

Mr. Cartwright told a very good story in his recent Aylmer speech. Said he: "Sir John Macdonald is very fond of telling you that one of the reasons I could not agree with him was because I was a Tory of the Tories—a fossil! Tory—hecause I was, as he said, in another place, a pre-Adamite Tory; though what that may mean is only known to himself. There may be some crumb of comfort to me in that case; for, as a clerical relative of mine once observed to me, Take comfort, Brother Richard, for if you were a pre-Adamite Tory, you were a Tory before the fall."

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A New Regulation.

When Mr. Mackenzie took office he inaugurated a new era for the majority of the civil servants in Ottawa. He found the Departments crowded with clerks who most of the time had naught else to do than nibble at the ends of their canes as they promenaded the streets, or waste their time by loafing in the offices and swearing at the hours for passing so slowly. Being a man of work himself, Mr. Mackenzie determined he would have no sluggards about the buildings. Therefore those who were to lazy or proud to work and those for whom there was nothing to do were sent about their business, or rather about the employment they liked so well—of being indolent to the very best of their ability, which in Sir JOHN's time had had amazing opportunities for development. For those who were willing to be of use and for whom duties could be found, a new regulation was issued requiring them to be prompt in attending their offices and paying attention to their business. This created great discontent, and straightway the Ministers became unpopular with the young gentlemen who labored under the pleasing delusion that as the country owed them a living there should be no restrictions as to the method of getting it. They cried that never were civil servants treated so badly, but we have a case in point. As will be seen by our American despatches, the United States Secretary of War has issued an order forbidding the employees of his department to partake of any spirituous liquors during office hours on pain of dismissal. How would our friends at Ottawa like to have Mr. Mackenzie followed the example set by Secretary McCrary? They would not like it all. We venture to say that after all the clerks at Ottawa are treated with quite as much justice and as much consideration as they are elsewhere.—*Times*.

♦ A Montreal carter employed to carry sixteen tubs of butter to a store yest has absconded without delivering load.

The apple crop in Chautauqua Co. N. Y., is the largest ever known. value of shipments is \$300,000, and estimated value of the crop half a million.

An attempt is being made in Mon to organize a Canadian National Soc adopting such a platform of principle proposed that the Society shall be entirely Canadian, comprehending all and origins desirous of building a nationality. About seventy citizens, of all creeds and nationalities have joined the movement.

MR LAURIER'S DEFEAT.

BRIBERY AND BRUTALITY.

(Montreal *Advertiser*.)

All the Opposition journals are laud at the defeat of and rebuke Government. If this defeat has brought about by the means alleged a defeat of the Government which cost the opposition more than a vi Every one would have looked up re-election of Mr. Laurier as quite al, and it would not have been gons any triumph for the Liberal part will be generally considered a disgr the Conservative party if they emp corrupt means to defeat him. If nature is so constituted that there is sympathy with those who adopt the ciple of fighting the devil with fire, rup opposition to Mr. Cauchon was more leniently regarded than the influences against Mr. Laurier, for latter case there would be no fear of means being used by him. Those know Mr. Laurier, Conservative as Liberal, will recognize what he ded to have said, that he would rat defeated than be elected by one act might stain his reputation and his cal career, as quite fitting from his and in keeping with his whole char The election, it is stated, will be inately contested, and this should cer be done: If money and whiskey, strong priestly influence, even withi law, has been employed to defeat Laurier, the public has the dullest to know it, and will not be disposed deal leniently with those responsibl the matter. The possession of the in the House of Commons for one s is a minor matter in comparison wit exposure of the means which it is have been used to gain success. A Mr. Laurier, it is not probable the will long be in want of a seat. We not credit a statement that he sa would retire from public life if he in the late contest. We are cony that he has a better appreciation c duty to himself and to his country that. Many are looking forward career with hope of great benefit fr to the country. His more active a influential participation in public affa is confidently anticipated, will sten the hands of those, both Liberal and servative, who are earnestly workin a higher and purer political life inada.

Portland, N. B. is to have the electric fire alarm, and in the burnt district wider streets will be built.

Every Conservative journal advocates Protection, and the whole party is imbued with protectionist principles.—*Peterboro' Review*.

How about the London *Free Press* and the Toronto *Leader*, the most ably edited Conservative journals in Canada? Does the *Review* forget they are advocates of Free Trade and denounce the course followed by the *Mail* and papers of that ilk?—*Times*.

The protectionists contend that Protection will not enhance the price of manufactured goods. Is there an emerald tint observed in the albinus portion of the public optic? If prices are to remain as they are, why this clamor for Protection? What downy innocents the manufacturers must make the people to be if they think that the latter do not perfectly understand their little game.

The Montreal *Gazette*, edited by our friend Tom White, in high jubilee over Mr. Laurier's defeat, Tom seems to have sold himself, body and soul, to the influence which chiefly caused Mr. Laurier's defeat. But with all his subserviency, he does not manage to get elected for any where himself.

There was an old boy named Macdougall, Who used to play the Grit bugle;

But he deserted the Grits

For the thirty silver bits

Did that reversible boy called Macdougall.

—After J. Burr-Plumb.

It is no new thing for Sir John to be caught fibbing. If frequency to act in that direction constituted a claim to distinction, then the championship must go to the Tory leader by a large majority. In fact, there is no limit to the record of unveracity which Sir John has piled up against himself during his political career. It would be as easy to wash the Ethiopian white as to prove that Sir John Macdonald was addicted to telling the truth.—*London Abertiser*.

Sir John Macdonald in his great speech at the Hamilton demonstration, said he would go in for the most stringent liquor law. He believed that if Mr. Crook's Act was carried out with some improvements, and if it was declared that every person who sold liquor without a license should be guilty of a felon which would be punished with the Penitentiary, it would do much good. We shall look for some stringent liquor law when the Conservatives get into power.—*Thorold Post*.

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ANOTHER SLANDER SLAIN.

MR. BLAKE'S SUPERANNUATION OF THE LATE CHAPLAIN OF THE PENITENTIARY—THE CASE EFFECTUALLY DISPOSED OF.

At Teeswater Mr. Blake took occasion to deal with a slander that had been started for the purpose of injuring him. He said:—As I have mentioned the word superannuation, I take the opportunity to advert to a charge lately made by one of the leaders of the Opposition with reference to a superannuation which took place in my office—that of the late chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary, Mr. Mulkins, who is said to have been superannuated in order that he might marry, and that a place might be found for Rev. Mr. Cartwright, a brother of the Finance Minister. It was said with equal wit and delicacy that, having become too ill to act as chaplain, he took the opportunity of marrying, and that having nothing better to do, he had since died; whereas if he had remained in the office he would have been still doing his duty as chaplain. With Mr. Mulkins' private affairs I am not so well acquainted as the speaker, but I am told that he had been married some six years before his retirement. He was nearly 65 years old, and had served 25 years when superannuated. His health had been impaired for some years owing chiefly to typhoid fever, which he had contracted while visiting prisoners, and to repeated attacks of which he was yearly subjected from the slightest causes. He submitted some years ago that it was not fair under these circumstances that he should be forced to continue in his office at the peril of these attacks, after his health had already been impaired, and his constitution undermined by their recurrence; and he applied for leave of absence, which was granted on condition of his employing a substitute approved by the Board of Penitentiary Directors. The Board reported to the Minister that Mr. Mulkins had nominated the Rev. C. E. Cartwright, which arrangement was satisfactory to them, they having ascertained from the Warden that Mr. Cartwright was a clergyman in good standing, and well qualified to discharge the duties of chaplain to the Penitentiary. In the course of the inquiries prior to that transaction, Dr. Lavelle, the Penitentiary surgeon, certified that Mr. Mulkins had had repeated attacks of typhoid fever within the present six of seven years; and that he was subject to relapses from the slightest causes. The Rev. Mr. Dodds, a respectable clergyman, also gave a certificate to the same effect. Mr. Mulkins went abroad for sometime (Mr. Cartwright discharging his duties, as chaplain,) and on his return in June, 1875, he brought a certificate from his English physician that he had treated him from an act of bronchitis, attended with severe congestion of the lungs, and that he considered it essential that Mr. Mulkins should have absolute rest, and that he should resort to a warmer climate. He applied to be relieved from his duties; but he also applied for the addition to his allowance of some years of service, which it was in the power of the Government to grant. I refused that addition, but I thought it my duty, under the circumstances I have mentioned, and having formed the opinion that the duties of chaplain could not be efficiently discharged by Mr. Mulkins, to agree to his superannuation. I recommended that act; I am responsible for it, and I am quite prepared to defend it. After the superannuation of Mr. Mulkins, it became my duty to recommend some one for the vacant office. Having ascertained that the expectations which the Board of Directors had for me with reference to the suitability of Mr. Cartwright had been more than realized, I believed him a fit person for the office of which he had been discharging the duties; and therefore offered it to him, he accepted it, and was appointed. This gentleman, is a plain history of a transaction which took

More Facts for Farmers."

Under the above heading the *Mail* of Saturday last has an article striving to show farmers how they suffer loss through the operations of the present tariff, realizing, as it does, that unless they can get the farmers to join with them in their efforts for protection they will be of no avail. As we have mentioned previously, the political editor of the *Mail* makes one statement and the commercial editor another, thereby convicting itself as being a falsehood. In the issue of 27th it says:

When oats are brought down below thirty cents a bushel when barley is nearly unsaleable at fifty cents a bushel, how owing to other causes than the incompetency and stubborn blindness of our self-styled Reform administration, it is time for the farmers to study their true interest.

The Toronto quotations of the same issue for barley were 40 to 60 cents, and it says the greater portion were bought at 55 to 60 and it also said that oats were wanted at 35 to 36. Peas were quoted at 68 to 70 cents, and other produce at an equally high price. If that paper expects its editorials to be believed, with such contrary statements in another page, it must have a low estimate of the memory of its readers.—*Exchange*.

An Outside View.

(From the N. Y. World.)

Sir John A. Macdonald, ex-Premier of the Dominion, is a shrewd man. When, in 1873, the downfall of his Administration became imminent, and the nasty disclosures about the Pacific Railroad scandal made it certain that the Conservatives would not regain power again for many years, he and his friends set to work to pack all the partisans of whom they desired to take care into the civil service, and to increase the salaries of those already there. When every one was thus provided for for life the Minister resigned. How effectually it had done its work appears from the following table of appointments and increases of salary made during ten months of 1873, most of them made during the months of September and October and announced in a mammoth *Canada Gazette*.

New offices created. 622 | Salaries \$322,943
Salaries raised 1381 | Increase 152,351

This did not include vacancies occurring and filled up in the ordinary course. How delightful a revenge just before delivering up office to loot the Treasury, pension off all the workers for life and saddle the incoming Administration with a burden of \$475,000 a year.

Canada's Merits Recognized.

The three Melbourne gentlemen, appointed Victoria Commissioners to the Exhibition at Sydney, make pointed and flattering reference to the Canadian exhibits. They are not mere theorists, but are practical men of business, and have taken a business view of the situation. The report is signed by Messrs. Robt. Harper, a prominent dealer in grain and groceries; R. Ronne, a leading importing merchant of the firm of Lorimer, Ronne & Co., and Jno. K. Smith, one of the largest wool dealers of the colony. A substantial evidence that the efforts made by Canadian houses to place the productive and manufacturing interests of the Dominion worthily before the Australian people is found in the orders that have been received by our merchants for goods, samples of which were exhibited there. We are informed by Mr. James Brown, of Montreal, who accompanied the Hon. Mr. Young, and visited the principal Australian cities, that orders have been already executed, via New York and Boston, for many lines of Canadian goods, the demand being not yet sufficiently extensive to admit of direct shipments of general cargoes via the St. Lawrence.

Chefket Pasha, at the head of a strong force, is advancing to the relief of Plevna. Osman Pasha's army is ample provisioned and in fine condition. notwithstanding the Russian progress was ward the Turks are confident Plevna will hold out.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The official return of Russians killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of hostilities to the 25th October, is 61,942. A Russian official despatch says the total number of prisoners captured at Dubnik and Telische was 7,000, including two Pashas, 200 officers, and an English Colonel in the Turkish service.

The attack on Telische, simultaneous with the capture of Dubnik, on October 24th, was repulsed with the loss of one thousand. The loss at Dubnik was 3,000. Every brigade and regimental commander was killed or wounded, and nearly all officers of the Guards are personally known at headquarters, the fat has cast a deep gloom over members of the staff. The desultory bombardment of Plevna continues.

A severe attack was made on Monday on the Turkish position. There was fighting along the whole line. After a few hours' engagement the Turkish center was driven in and the Turks compelled to retire. Monkhtar Pasha was slightly wounded.

"General Kanzeff announces the capture of Daetewan, north-east of Orcanie on Nov. 2. There were seven large and thirty small fortified positions. The Turks left a hundred dead. Our loss was insignificant. We seized a large quantity of supplies.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A Constantinople despatch reports on the authority of Russian prisoners that General Ghourli was wounded and has since died.

Three or four thousand Turks, from the south of the Balkans, attacked the Russians at Melihena south of Elma, on Monday. After three hours' fighting the Turks retreated, leaving a hundred dead and many wounded.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

A Berlin correspondent says preparations seem to be making in various quarters with a view to the restoration of peace in the event of a decisive Russian victory at Plevna. England is sounding the Powers as to the practicability of future mediation on the basis of the programme of the late Constantinople Conference.

Count Von Boust, Austrian ambassador at London, reports that Lord Derby has informed the foreign ambassador that England so far has had no opportunity of making any proposal with a view to mediation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—A great effort will be made to finish the war this year. In the event of success Russia will demand the free passage of the straits and the autonomy of Northern Bulgaria under some German prince.

ROUMANIA.

There is much discontented in Romania concerning the war. There hardly a family in Moldavia which has not lost a relative. The full strength of the Roumanian army was sent into the field at the beginning of the war. Some companies now have only one officer. A there are no reserve officers to replace the killed the army is disorganized. After an engagement nineteen Roumanians threatened to mutiny if further attempts were made to lead them to certain death. The Roumanian Chambers will be convoked at the latest possible date and immediately reorganized. Thus a chance of the Roumanians retiring from the war seems vanished.

Help for the Rine Movement.

The Montreal *Witness* says: Nothing

SUCH SUSPICIONS.—Sir John Macdonald is inclined to suspect persons who exalt Canadian nationality of unfriendliness to Great Britain. It would be just as fair to suspect persons who exalt the British connection of unfriendliness to Canada, and in both cases it would be senseless. Such suspicions are easily expressed, and can do nothing but mischief. These two ideas do not in any way contradict each other, and it is those who proclaim such suspicions who are responsible for any conflict of notions and feelings which may grow out of true patriotism.—*Witness*.

Darwin is a profound and tireless investigator of Nature, and devotes years to building up his system bit by bit, collecting his facts with a patience which nothing can exhaust. But notwithstanding the profundity of his researches into the mysterious processes of Nature, notwithstanding his mining down into the depths where Truth lies imbedded, his courageous soul has not yet dared to solve the as yet inscrutable problem why one-tenth of our bank clerks are Conservatives. They are living, eloquent testimonies of the reality of the Conservative reaction.

SIR JOHN'S SECTARIAN INSULTS.

The Chatham *Banner* says that "many of the Roman Catholic electors who were present at the John A. demonstration in that town on the 10th ult. feel deeply aggrieved at the insulting reference to the Pope made by Sir John, who sneered at his infallibility in speaking of him and George Brown, as the only infallible men in the world. This sneer at the doctrine of the infallibility of the head of the Church in all questions of faith and morals was as offensive as it was uncalled for, and it is not surprising that the Catholic people should resent the insult. He may urge that it was a slip of the tongue, but 'out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh.'"

JOHN A.'S TEAPOT QUESTION.

Considerable bother was made at the time and has been since the last small additional duty was put upon tea. Tory jumpers, and particularly the chieftain, have seized every opportunity of manufacturing "old woman" indignation against the Government on the tea-pot question. Now, suppose we put the oil in against the tea-pot. When the duty on tea was imposed that on coal oil was removed. Putting one over against the other how has the "old woman's" purse been affected by the change? The price of tea has not been appreciably increased, while that of coal oil has been very largely reduced. Coal is at least as essential to domestic happiness as drink. And if decided saving has been effected on these two articles of home consumption put together, we have no difficulty in believing in pronouncing the "old woman" about whom Sir John betrays such a lack of concern as being perfectly satisfied with the Hon. Mr. Cartwright's adjustment of the tariff in her behalf.—*Whig*.

TWO CLASSES OF TORIES.

At a meeting held in his constituency the other day, Mr. Metcalfe, M. P. for East York, divided Tories into two classes, and this is the way he did it:

"There were two sorts of Conservatives he had met with in his election experience. In his first election he called on an old gentleman, who received him courteously, listened to what he had to say, and then, while avowing his personal scepticism, regretted he could not conscientiously vote for a Reformer. He (Mr. L.) believed the old gentleman was quite sincere, and respected him for his consistency. But he met soon after, in Markham, a Conservative of another sort. The man was perfectly rabid, and when asked of his vote flew into a perfect passion, and declared all Reformers were knaves, liars, Methodists—(loud laughter)—rascals, and rascals generally."

A New Regulation.

When Mr. Mackenzie took office he inaugurated a new era for the majority of civil servants in Ottawa. He found the Departments crowded with clerks the most of the time had caught else to

geon, certified that Mr. Mulkins had had repeated attacks of typhoid fever within the present six of seven years; and that he was subject to relapses from the slightest causes. The Rev. Mr. Dodds, a respectable clergyman, also gave a certificate to the same effect. Mr. Mulkins went abroad for sometime (Mr. Cartwright discharging his duties as chaplain,) and on his return in June, 1875, he brought a certificate from his English physician that he had treated him from an act of bronchitis, attended with severe congestion of the lungs, and that he considered it essential that Mr. Mulkins should have absolute rest, and that he should resort to a warmer climate. He applied to be relieved from his duties; but he also applied for the addition to his allowance of some years of service, which it was in the power of the Government to grant. I refused that addition, but I thought it my duty, under the circumstances I have mentioned, and having formed the opinion that the duties of chaplain could not be efficiently discharged by Mr. Mulkins, to agree to his superannuation. I recommended that act; I am responsible for it, and I am quite prepared to defend it. After the superannuation of Mr. Mulkins, it became my duty to recommend some one for the vacant office. Having ascertained that the expectations which the Board of Directors had formed with reference to the suitability of Mr. Cartwright had been more than realized, I believed him a fit person for the office of which he had been discharging the duties; I therefore offered it to him; he accepted it, and was appointed. This gentleman, is a plain history of a transaction which took place before the last session of Parliament, which was challenged there—(hear, hear)—about which no papers were asked for, but which is now, on the occasion of the death (within a few months after his superannuation) of the chaplain, brought forward as a gross and indefensible jolt—on the false statement that we had superannuated a man who was in perfect health in order that we might appoint a Minister's brother to his office. There may be small matters, but they are doubtless legitimate grounds of attack if you say; and if attacked it is our right and our duty to defend ourselves in small things as well as great. (Loud cheers.) It is therefore fitting to publicize the facts which, if our accusers had acted with fair play, they would have demanded where they have a right to demand them—information and to make them public at the earliest possible moment after the facts themselves had been thrown broadcast over the land."

MR LAURIER'S DEFEAT.

BRIBERY AND BRUTALITY.

(Montreal *Witness*.)

All the Opposition journals are jubilant at the defeat and rebuke to the Government. If this defeat has been brought about by the means alleged, it is a defeat of the Government which will cost the opposition more than a victory. Every one would have looked upon the re-election of Mr. Laurier as quite natural, and it would not have been considered any triumph for the Liberal party. It will be generally considered a disgrace to the Conservative party if they employed corrupt means to defeat him. Human nature is so constituted that there is some sympathy with those who adopt the principle of fighting the devil with fire. Corrupt opposition to Mr. Cauchon would be more leniently regarded than the same influences against Mr. Laurier, for in the latter case there would be no fear of such means being used by him. Those who know Mr. Laurier, Conservative as well as Liberal, will recognize what he is stated to have said, that he would rather be defeated than be elected by one act which might stain his reputation and his political career, as quite fitting from his lips, and in keeping with his whole character. The election, it is stated, will be immediately contested, and this should certainly be done. If money and whiskey, with strong priestly influence, even within the law, has been employed to defeat Mr.

This did not include vacancies occurring and filled up in the ordinary course. How delightful a revenge just before delivering up office to loot the Treasury, pension of all the workers for life and saddle the incoming Administration with a burden of \$475,000 a year.

Canada's Merits Recognized.

The three Melbourne gentlemen, appointed Victoria Commissioners to the Exhibition at Sydney, make pointed and flattering reference to the Canadian exhibits. They are not mere theorists, but are practical men of business, and have taken a business view of the situation. The report is signed by Messrs. Robt. Harper, a prominent dealer in grain and groceries; R. Rome, a leading importing merchant of the firm of Lorimer, Rome & Co., and Jno. K. Smith, one of the largest wool dealers of the colony. A substantial evidence that the efforts made by Canadian houses to place the productive and manufacturing interests of the Dominion worthily before the Australian people is found in the orders that have been received by our merchants for goods, samples of which were exhibited there. We are informed by Mr. James Brown, of Montreal, who accompanied the Hon. Mr. Young, and visited the principal Australian cities, that orders have been already executed, via New York and Boston, for many lines of Canadian goods, the demand being not yet sufficiently extensive to admit of direct shipments of general cargoes via the St. Lawrence.

EARTHQUAKE.

A VIOLENT SHOCK FELT IN EASTERN ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND THE EASTERN STATES.

HOUSES SHAKEN, FURNITURE DISPLACED, AND LOCKED DOORS FORCED OPEN.

The citizens of Montreal were frightened out of their beds and some almost out of their wits at 1:54 Saturday morning by the most severe shock of earthquake that the oldest people remember to have been felt here. It was preceded by a rumbling noise something like that by a train of cars passing over a bridge. The shock was from the northwest, and it began with only a slight vibration, but increased until buildings shook with an intensity that caused inside doors which were well fastened to fly open. Glass and chinaware on shelves were thrown down and machinery was set in motion. The people in St. Lawrence Hall and the Ottawa Hotel thought the walls and roof were coming down, and for a moment the ladies were panic-stricken. In the northern parts of the city, close to the Mountain, the shock was more severe than in the lower parts. In the poorer localities, especially among the French-Canadian population in the East End, the consternation and terror were very great. Many rushed out in their night-clothes, thinking the houses were tumbling about their ears. The fears of these superstitious people were intensified by their recollection of a tradition that exists here that a celebrated monk, who lived in the seventeenth century, prophesied that the Island of Montreal would be swallowed up in an earthquake in the nineteenth century. The night was fine, clear and cold, and no atmospheric change took place before or after the earthquake, except that it left the air strongly impregnated with electricity and sulphurous vapor. In an experience of ten years in California the writer experienced only one shock there equal to that of this morning. Reports by telegraph say that it extended to St. Albans on the east and Cobourg in the west, but in a very mild form. No damage or loss of life is so

peace in the event of a decisive victory at Plevna. England is sounding the Powers as to the practicability of future mediation on the basis of the programme of the late Constantinople Conference.

Count Von Beust, Austrian ambassador at London, reports that Lord Derby has informed the foreign ambassador that England so far has had no opportunity of making any proposal with a view to mediation.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 4.—A great effort will be made to finish the war this year. In the event of success Russia will demand the free passage of the straits and the autonomy of Northern Bulgaria under some German prince.

ROUMANIA.

There is much discontented in Roumania concerning the war. There is hardly a family in Moldavia which has not lost a relative. The full strength of the Roumanian army was sent into the field at the beginning of the war. Some companies now have only one officer. As there are no reserve officers to replace the killed the army is disorganized. After an engagement nineteen Roumanians threatened to mutiny if further attempts were made to lead them to certain death. The Roumanian Chambers will be convoked at the latest possible day and immediately reorganized. Thus all chance of the Roumanians retiring from the war seems vanished.

Help for the Rine Movement.

The Montreal *Witness* says: Nothing is more remarkable than the way this extraordinary movement lays hold of a community, and both brings to fruition the long labors of the temperance workers therein and reaches out to many whom the regular temperance organization never reached, working in very many what appeared to be permanent results. The evidence of the permanence of many of the reforms effected in other cities appear to be neither few nor insignificant. Another remarkable thing is the frank generosity with which Mr. Rine throws himself on the community, asking no fee or reward but what may be contributed voluntarily, only desiring to take responsibility for local expenses. It is only fair that the public should meet these expenses and give him something as well.

CAMPAIGN OPENED FOR 1878.

Western Advertiser & Weekly Liberal.

Reduced Price—Premium to every Subscriber. Harvest for Agents.

The Fifteenth Annual Campaign of the *Western Advertiser* and *Weekly Liberal* is now under full-way. Hundreds of new names are pointing in from all parts of Canada. We want 5,000 new subscribers during this canvass. Plenty of room for 1,000 more agents. Our terms to agents, and inducements to subscribers will be found in anything yet offered.

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- 8—Full base ball, cricket and sporting news.
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25—Liberal terms to agents. For free sample copies, or full instructions to agents, address

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"Advertiser" Office, London, Ont.

A BARGAIN.

considerable poth was made at the and innumerable jostling one noise statement that we had superannuated a man who was in perfect health in order that we might appoint a Minister's brother to his office. There may be small matters, but they are doubtless legitimate grounds of attack if we care, and if attacked it is our right and our duty to defend ourselves in small things as well as in large. (Loud cheers.) It is the more fitting to make public that fact when all our leaders had acted with us on it, they would have demanded what they had a right to demand then, and it is right and to make them public at the earliest possible moment after the fact. (Applause.) And been thrown broadest over the bridge.

TWO CLASSES OF TORIES.

At a meeting held in his constituency other day, Mr. Metcalfe, M. P. for St. York, divided Tories into two classes, and this is the way he did it: There were two sorts of Conservatives had met with in his election experience. In his first election he called on old gentleman, who received him cordially, listened to what he had to say, and then, while avowing his personal secret, regretted he could not conscientiously vote for a Reformer. He (Mr. believed the old gentleman was quite sincere, and respected him for his consistency. But he met soon after, in Markham, a Conservative of another sort. The man was perfectly rabid, and when asked his vote flew into a perfect passion, declared all Reformers were knaves, Methodists—loud laughter—thieves, and rascals generally.

A New Regulation.

When Mr. Mackenzie took office he inaugurated a new era for the majority of civil servants in Ottawa. He found Departments crowded with clerks most of the time had caught else to than nibble at the ends of their canes they promenaded the streets, or waste time by loafing in the offices and using at the hours for passing so slowly as a man of work himself. Mr. Mackenzie determined he would have no gards about the buildings. There those who were to lazy or proud to do those for whom there was nothing to do were sent about their business, either about the employment they also well—of being indolent to the very of their ability, which in Sir John's had had amazing opportunities for development. For those who were willing to be of use and for whom duties had been found, a new regulation issued requiring them to be prompt tending their offices and paying attention to their business. This created great intent, and straightway the Ministers were unpopular with the young gentlemen who labored under the pleasing sion that as the country owed theming there should be no restrictions as to method of getting it. They cried never were civil servants treated so well, but we have a case in point. As seen by our American despatches, United States Secretary of War has issued an order forbidding the employees to partake of any tious liquors during office hours on of dismissal. How would our friends tawa like to have Mr. Mackenzie wed the example set by Secretary? They would not like it at all, venture to say that after all the clerks tawa are treated with quite as much care and much consideration as they are elsewhere.—*Times*.

Ireland, N. B. is to have the electric alarm, and in the burnt district streets will be built.

and innumerable jostling one noise statement that we had superannuated a man who was in perfect health in order that we might appoint a Minister's brother to his office. There may be small matters, but they are doubtless legitimate grounds of attack if we care, and if attacked it is our right and our duty to defend ourselves in small things as well as in large. (Loud cheers.) It is the more fitting to make public that fact when all our leaders had acted with us on it, they would have demanded what they had a right to demand then, and it is right and it is public at the earliest possible moment after the fact. (Applause.) And been thrown broadest over the bridge.

MR LAURIER'S DEFEAT

BRIEFLY AND QUOTATION.

(Montreal "Advertiser")

All the Opposition journals are jubilant at the defeat of "Laurier" in the Government. If this defeat has been brought about by the means alleged, it is a defeat of the Government which will cost the opposition more than a victory. Every one would have looked upon the re-election of Mr. Laurier as quite natural, and it would not have been considered any triumph for the Liberal party. It will be generally considered a disgrace to the Conservative party if they employed corrupt means to defeat him. Human nature is so constituted that there is some sympathy with those who adopt the principle of fighting the devil with fire. Corrupt opposition to Mr. Cauchon would be more leniently regarded than the same influences against Mr. Laurier, for in the latter case there would be no fear of such means being used by him. Those who know Mr. Laurier, Conservative as well as Liberal, will recognize what he is stated to have said, that he would rather be defeated than be elected by one act which might stain his reputation and his political career, as quite fitting from his lips, and in keeping with his whole character. The election, it is stated, will be immediately contested, and this should certainly be done. If money and whiskey, with strong priestly influence, even within the law, has been employed to defeat Mr. Laurier, the public has the fullest right to know it, and will not be disposed to deal leniently with those responsible in the matter. The possession of the seat in the House of Commons for one session is a minor matter in comparison with the exposure of the means which it is alleged have been used to gain success. As for Mr. Laurier, it is not probable that he will long be in want of a seat. We cannot credit a statement that he said he would retire from public life if defeated in the late contest. We are convinced that he has a better appreciation of his duty to himself and to his country than that. Many are looking forward to his career with hope of great benefit from it to the country. His more active and influential participation in public affairs, it is confidently anticipated, will strengthen the hands of those, both Liberal and Conservative, who are earnestly working for a higher and purer political life in Canada.

A Montreal carter employed to convey sixteen tubs of butter to a store yesterday has absconded without delivering his load.

The apple crop in Chautauqua County, N. Y., is the largest ever known. The value of shipments is \$300,000, and the estimated value of the crop half a million.

An attempt is being made in Montreal to organize a Canadian National Society, adopting such a platform of principles as may be approved by the members. It is proposed that the society shall be essentially Canadian, comprehending all creeds and origins desirous of building up a nationality. About seventy leading citizens, of all creeds and nationalities, have joined the movement.

AND LOCKED DOORS FORCED OPEN.

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Every town in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States experienced a shock similar to the above. It was very severe in the Ottawa Valley.

WAR NEWS.

PEACE PROSPECTS—PELEVNA BESEIGED—30,000 TURKISH REGULARS ORDERED TO THE FRONT—ROUMANIANS DISCONTENTED—62,000 RUSSIANS ALREADY KILLED—RUSSIAN VICTORIES—200,000 TURKISH RE-SERVES TO BE GOT READY IMMEDIATELY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE TURKISH POSITION.

It is officially announced that 126,795 men are to be immediately called out for active service. The majority of these are members of the reserve. The draft will leave 333,412 registered members of the reserve.

Many dignitaries in Constantinople have been arrested on account of the discovery of a conspiracy on the part of ex-Sultan Murad.

130,000 regulars have left Constantinople to relieve Osman Pasha.

THE SITUATION AT PLEVNA.

By the occupation of the heights near Dubnik the Russians command the Turkish Tet-De-Pont over the Vidi, the only means of egress from Plevna on the south and west. The investment of Plevna is now complete. It is thought Osman Pasha will soon find the position untenable. A Turkish relieving army would have to fight its way up to Plevna step by step.

sults. The evidence of the permanence of many of the reforms effected in other cities appear to be neither few nor insignificant. Another remarkable thing is the frank generosity with which Mr. Rim the-ers himself on the community, asking no fee or reward but what may be contributed voluntarily, only declining to take responsibility for local expenses. It is only fair that the public should meet these expenses and give him something as well.

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A BARGAIN.

A No. 9 Columbia Cooking Stove,

With Reservoir, Nearly New,

FOR SALE CHEAP,

With or without utensils. For further particulars, apply at the EXPRESS Office, 24-25.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

CANADA: Province of Ontario. In the County Court of County of Lennox and Addington, and Addington, IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD KIMERLY BOWEN,

An Insolvent.

The Undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Napanee, October 6th, 1877.

E. K. BOWEN,
By E. B. STONE,
his Attorney, ad litem.

GOOD ADVERTISING

\$125,000 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states will be sold for \$7500. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., New York Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park w. New York.

NOV. 9 1877.

More Facts for Farmers.

For the above heading the *Mail* of last has an article striving to farmers how they suffer loss through variations of the present tariff, realizing it does, that unless they can get farmers to join with them in their protection they will be of no

As we have mentioned previously, political editor of the *Mail* makes one, and the commercial editor, thereby convicting itself as being a scoundrel. In the issue of 27th it

oats are brought down below thirty cents a bushel when barley is nearly unsaleable at three bushels, now owing to other causes of incompetency and stubborn blindness of the so-called Reform administration, it is time for farmers to study their true interest.

Toronto quotations of the same for barley were 40 to 66 cents, and the greater portion were bought to 60, and it also said that oats were at 45 to 36. Peas were quoted to 70 cents, and other produce at usually high price. If that paper exists, its editorials to be believed, with contrary statements in another page, just have a low estimate of the irony of its readers.—*Exchange*.

An Outside View.

(From the N. Y. *World*.)

John A. Macdonald, ex-Premier of dominion, is a shrewd man. When, 73, the downfall of his Administration became imminent, and the nasty rumors about the Pacific Railroad had made it certain that the Conservatives would not regain power again for

years, he and his friends set to pack all the partisans of whom desired to take care into the civil service, and to increase the salaries of those already there. When every one has provided for life the Minister resigned. How effectually it had its work appears from the following of appointments and increases of made during ten months of 1873, of them made during the months of November and October and announced in the *Canada Gazette*.

Fees created.....620 | Salaries.....\$32,943
raised.....1381 | Increase.....152,351
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Chefket Pasha, at the head of a strong force, is advancing to the relief of Plevna. Osman Pasha's army is amply provisioned and in fine condition. Notwithstanding the Russian progress westward the Turks are confident Plevna will hold out.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The official return of Russians killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of hostilities to the 25th October, is 61,942.

A Russian official despatch says the total number of prisoners captured at Dubnik and Telische was 7,000, including two Pashas, 200 officers, and an English Colonel in the Turkish service.

The attack on Telische, simultaneously with the capture of Dubnik, on October 24th, was repulsed with the loss of one thousand. The loss at Dubnik was 3,000. Every brigade and regimental commander was killed or wounded, and as nearly all officers of the Guards are personally known at headquarters, the fact has cast a deep gloom over members of the staff. The desultory bombardment of Plevna continues.

A severe attack was made on Monday on the Turkish position. There was fighting along the whole line. After a ten hours' engagement the Turkish centre was driven in and the Turks compelled to retire. Moukhtar Pasha was slightly wounded.

General Kanzeff announced the capture of Daetetewan, north-east of Orchania on Nov. 2. There were seven large and thirty small fortified positions. The Turks left a hundred dead. Our loss was insignificant. We seized a large quantity of supplies.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A Constantinople despatch reports on the authority of Russian prisoners that General Ghourko was wounded and has since died.

Three or four thousand Turks, from the south of the Balkans, attacked the Russians at Meheren south of Elma, on Monday. After three hours' fighting the Turks retreated, leaving a hundred dead and many wounded.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

A Berlin correspondent says preparations seem to be making in various quarters with a view to the restoration of peace in the event of a decisive Russian victory at Plevna. England is sounding the Powers as to the practicability of future mediation on the basis of the programme of the late Constantinople Conference.

Count Von Beust, Austrian ambassador at London, reports that Lord Derby has informed the foreign ambassador that England so far has had no opportunity of making any proposal with a view to mediation.

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Help for the Rine Movement.

Important Notice.

**\$2,000 WORTH OF
New Bankrupt Stock,**

JUST ARRIVED AT

MEAGHER'S.

Come and See. We are determined to sell Cheaper than can be bought in a regular way. Our prices are far below the Wholesale Price.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

COTTON AND WINCEY SHIRTINGS.

PRINTS AT 5c. A YARD.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Good Black Lustres at 15c. a yard.

Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Remarkably Cheap.

**Mens' Long Boots, \$1.50,
Worth, \$2.50.**

Boys' Long Boots 70c. worth \$1.50.

200 OVERCOATS,

From \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Every Line of Goods to be sold below Cost.

Don't fail to call and inspect before making your purchases.

25 tf MEAGHER BROS.

UNION BAKERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I beg to call the attention of the public to the Union Bakery, where you will find always on hand an abundant stock of

Bread, Cake, Biscuit and Confectionery.

All orders promptly attended to. Wedding Cakes a specialty. Icing done in the neatest manner.

In addition to my Bakery, will keep a general assortment of

Groceries on Hand,

SUCH AS

**Tea, Sugar, Butter, Eggs,
Syrups, Vinegar, & c.,**

and the general wants of the public. Remember the place, one door east, corner of Dundas and West streets, Naples.

25 tf NEIL SHANSON.

**DOCTOR FIERCE'S
ALT. EXT. OR**

Golden Medical Discovery



DOWNEY'S

ARE NOW SHOWING

Full Lines

IN

COLORED MERINOS,
COLORED MERINOS,
COLORED ATHOL CLOTHS,
COLORED PERSIAN CORDS,
COLORED BROCADES.

Full Lines in

BLACK LUSTRES,
BLACK MERINOS,
BLACK CASHMÈRES,
BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS,
BLACK PARAMATTAS,
BLACK BARATHEDS,
BLACK RUSSEL CORDS

Full Lines in

BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS

Full Lines in

WINCEYS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
RUGS,
COTTONS,
PRINTS.

Full Lines in

GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
CORSETS,
SILK FRINGES,
WOOL FRINGES,
GALOONS,
BRAIDS

Full Lines in

SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
SKIRTS.

Full Lines in

three Melbourne gentlemen, appointed Commissioners to the on at Sydney, make pointed and reference to the Canadian ex. They are not mere theorists, but practical men of business, and have business view of the situation, or is signed by Messrs. Robt. a prominent dealer in grain and R. Rome, a leading importing t. of the firm of Lorimer, Rome & Jno. K. Smith, one of the lar- dealers of the colony. A sub- evidence that the efforts made by houses to place the productive manufacturing interests of the D. wortly before the Australian found in the orders that have arrived by our merchants for goods, of which were exhibited there, informed by Mr. James Brown, who accompanied the Hon. and visited the principal cities, that orders have been executed, via New York and for many lines of Canadian goods, and being not yet sufficiently ex- adit of direct shipments of argos via the St. Lawrence.

EARTHQUAKE.

ENTSHOCK FELT IN EAST- ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND THE EASTERN STATES.

SHAKEN, FURNITURE DISPLACED, LOCKED DOORS FORCED OPEN,

citizens of Montreal were frightened of their beds and some almost airtight at 1:54 Saturday morning most severe shock of earth at the oldest people remember been felt here. It was preceded by a noise something like a train of cars passing over a The shock was from the north d. it began with only a slight, but increased until buildings with an intensity that caused them which were well fastened to . Glass and chinaware were thrown down and machine set in motion. The people in rene Hall and the Ottawa sought the walls and roof were down, and for a moment they were panic-stricken. In the parts of the city, close to the river, the shock was more severe in the lower parts. In the poorer, especially among the French population in the East End, carnation and terror were very many rushed out in their night-hunting the houses were tumult their ears. The fears of theseous people were intensified by collection of a tradition that re that a celebrated monk, in the seventeenth century, said that the Island of Montreal swallowed up in an earthquake in the sixteenth century. The night clear and cold, and no atmosphere took place before or earthquake, except that it left strongly impregnated with elec- sulphurous vapor. In an of ten years in California experienced only one shock equal to that of this morning, by telegraph say that it to St. Albans on the east and in the west, but in a very mild damage or loss of life is so teed.

town in Eastern Canada and in States experienced a shock the above. It was very severe awa Valley.

making any proposal with a view to mediation.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 4.—A great effort will be made to finish the war this year. In the event of success Russia will demand the free passage of the straits and the autonomy of Northern Bulgaria under some German prince.

ROUMANIA.

There is much discontented in Roumania concerning the war. There is hardly a family in Moldavia which has not lost a relative. The full strength of the Roumanian army was sent into the field at the beginning of the war. Some companies now have only one officer. As there are no reserve officers to replace the killed the army is disorganized. After an engagement nineteen Roumanians threatened to mutiny if further attempts were made to lead them to certain death. The Roumanian Chambers will be convoked at the latest possible day and immediately reorganized. Thus all chance of the Roumanians rearing from the war seems vanished.

Help for the Rine Movement.

The Montreal *Witness* says: Nothing is more remarkable than the way this extraordinary movement lays hold of a community, and both brings to fruition the long labors of the temperance workers therein and reaches out to many whom the regular temperance organization never reached, working in very many what appeared to be permanent results. The evidence of the permanence of many of the reforms effected in other cities appear to be neither few nor insignificant. Another remarkable thing is the frank generosity with which Mr. Rine throws himself on the community, asking no fee or reward but what may be contributed voluntarily, only declining to take responsibility for local expenses. It is only fair that the public should meet these expenses and give him something as well.

CAMPAIGN OPENED FOR 1878.

Western Advertiser & Weekly Liberal.

Reduced Price Premium to every Sub- scriber. Harvest for Agents.

The Fifteenth Annual Campaign of the *Western Advertiser and Weekly Liberal* is now under fullway. Handbills of newsmen are pouring in daily from all parts of Ontario. We want 5,000 new subscribers during this canvass. Plenty of room for 1,000 more agents. Our terms to agents, and inducements to subscribers will be found in anything yet offered.

BILL OF FARE.

- 1-Best general newspaper in Canada.
- 2-Balance of cost free to new subscribers.
- 3-Splendidly handsomely engraved for every subscriber.
- 4-Agricultural Department—Best in Canada.
- 5-Teacher's Department—Best in Canada.
- 6-Ladies' "Fashion and Kitchen" column.
- 7-Music, pictures, chess, humor, etc.
- 8-Full base ball, cricket and sporting news.
- 9-Complete Temperance Record.
- 10-Reliable and copious Market Reports.

TERMS FOR 1878.—\$1.60, with engraving. Subscribers' "Sanctuary" 30x20 inches. \$1.50, without engraving. Postage prepaid.

at Liberal terms to agents. For free sample copies, or full instructions to agents, address.

JOHN CAMERON & Co.,
"Advertiser" Office, London, Ont.

A BARGAIN.

A No. 9 Columbia Cooking Stove,

With Reservoir, Nearly New,

SUCH AS

Tea, Sugar, Butter, Eggs, Syrups, Vinegar, & c.,

and the general wants of the public.

Remember the place, one door east, corner of Dundas and West streets, Napier.

25 ft

NEIL SHANNON.



CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD.

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in *harmony* more of Nature's sovereign curative properties, which combined will add to the vegetal kingdom for healing the sick, than was ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of its power is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs**, and the early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood**. By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, it cures all **Humors**, from the **Acute** to the **Obstinate**. **Mercurial** disease, **Mineral Poisons**, and other effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Frypsipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, altered with hot flashes, low spirits, and gloomy dispositions, irregular appetites, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver**, or **Billious Disease**. In many cases of **Liver Complaints**, the only part of the body symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Sage's *Catarrh Remedy* has no equal in its妙处. It cures, leaving the Liver strong, healthy and fit.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT \$1 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared by H. V. PRESTON, M. D., sole Proprietor, 100 Water Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using

DR. SAGE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector,

or

DOUCHE.



This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Full Lines in

GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
CORSETS,
SILK FRINGES,
WOOL FRINGES,
GALOONS,
BRAIDS

Full Lines in

SHAWLS,
MANTLES,
SKIRTS.

Full Lines in

MANTALASSE,
BEAVERS,
NAPS,
VICTORIA TWILLS,
WATER-PROOFS,
AND PLAID FOR ULSTERS.

Full Lines in

LADIES' AND GENTS'
MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.
SCOTCH AND CANADIAN
VENIT WOOLENS.

Full Lines in

CLOUDS,
SCARFS,
SQUARES,
HOODS,
JACKETS.

Full Lines in

MINK SETS,
SEAL SETS,
BALISTIC SETS,
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SEAL CAPS,
MINK CAPS,
FURS
AND
ROBES.

Full Lines in

LADIES STRAW & FELT HATS,
FLOWERS,
FATHERS,
PLUMES, &c., &c.

MISS PHALEN, MANAGER.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND REPPS.

VAR NEWS.

the citizens of Montreal were frightened out of their beds and some almost of their wits at 1:54 Saturday morning by the most severe shock of earthquake that the oldest people remember ever been felt here. It was preceded a rumbling noise something like a train of cars passing over a ledge. The shock was from the northward and it began with only a slight vibration, but increased until buildings shook with an intensity that caused doors which were well fastened to open. Glass and chinaware on shelves were thrown down and machines set in motion. The people in Lawrence Hall and the Ottawa Hall thought the walls and roof were going down, and for a moment the streets were panic-stricken. In the higher parts of the city, close to the mountain, the shock was more severe in the lower parts. In the poorer districts, especially among the French-Canadian population in the East End, consternation and terror were very great. Many rushed out in their nightshirts, thinking the houses were tumbling about their ears. The fears of these superstitious people were intensified by a recollection of a tradition that there had been a celebrated monk, who lived in the seventeenth century, who fled the Island of Montreal and was swallowed up in an earthquake in the nineteenth century. The night was fine, clear and cold, and no atmospheric change took place before or after the earthquake, except that it left air strongly impregnated with electricity and sulphurous vapor. In an article of ten years in California a writer experienced only one shock equal to that of this morning. Agents by telegraph say that it ended to St. Albans on the east and Oshawa in the west, but in a very mild manner. No damage or loss of life is reported.

Every town in Eastern Canada and Eastern States experienced a shock similar to the above. It was very severe in Ottawa Valley.

WAR NEWS.

E PROSPECTS—PELEVNA RESEIGED—30,000 TURKISH REGULARS ORDERED TO THE FRONT—ROMANIANS DISCONTENTED—1,000 RUSSIANS ALREADY KILLED—RUSSIAN VICTORIES—200,000 TURKISH REBELLIES TO BE GOT READY IMMEDIATELY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE TURKISH POSITION. It is officially announced that 126,795 are to be immediately called out for service. The majority of these are members of the reserve. The draft will be 333,412 registered members of the army.

any dignitaries in Constantinople been arrested on account of the discovery of a conspiracy on the part of Murad.

3,000 regulars have left Constantinople to relieve Osman Pasha.

THE SITUATION AT PLEVNA. The occupation of the heights near Plevna command the Turkish-De-Pout over the Vardar, the only is of egress from Plevna on the south west. The investment of Plevna is complete. It is thought Osman will soon find the position untenable. A Turkish relieving army would to fight its way up to Plevna step by

suit. The evidence of the permanence of many of the reforms effected in other cities appear to be neither few nor sufficient. Another remarkable thing is the frank generosity with which Mr. King抛s himself on the community, asking no fee or reward but what may be contributed voluntarily, only declining to take responsibility for local expenses. It is only fair that the public should meet these expenses and give him something as well.

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- 5-Teacher's Department—Best in Canada.
- 6-Ladies' "Fashion and Kitchen" column.
- 7-Music, pictures, chess, humor, etc.
- 8-Full base ball, cricket and sporting news.
- 9-Complete Temperance Record.
- 10-Reliable and copious Market Reports.

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4th Liberal terms to agents. For free sample copies, or full instructions to agents address.

JOHN CAMERON & CO.,
"Advertiser" Office, London, Ont.

A BARGAIN.

A No. 9 Columbia Cooking Stove,

With Reservoir, Nearly New,

FOR SALE CHEAP,

With or without utensils. For further particulars apply at the EXPRESS Office, 24 Bin.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

CANADA: Province of Ontario. In the County Court of County of Lennox the County of Lennox and Addington, and Addington, IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD KIMERLY BOWEN, *An Insolvent.*

THE Undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a Due-Bill of Composition and Discharge, executed by his executors, and on TUESDAY the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Napanee, October 6th, 1877.
E. K. BOWEN,
By E. B. STONE,
his Attorney, *ad litem.*

GOOD ADVERTISING

25¢ a copy of space in various newspapers distributed throughout thirty states, will be sold for 75¢ each. Accurate insertion guaranteed. A post paid paper daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to E. O. P. ROWELL & CO., New York Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park w. New York.

CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD.

In the wonderful medicine which the antedated are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in *harmony* more of Nature's sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick than were ever before combined in any medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Coughs, & Coughs**, and the early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood**. By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, it cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Serous**, to a common **Pimple, or Eruption**. Mercurial disease,梅毒, and their effects, are eradicated, and various sores and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Sarcasmus, Fever Sores, Sore Skin, or Rough Skin**, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drawn, dejected, have a yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown, have on face or body, frequent headache or *drawings*, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetites, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver**, or **Biliousness**. In many cases of **Liver Complaint**, only part of these symptoms are displayed. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pease's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal in effect, price or cure, leaving the Liver strong healthy and healthy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT \$1 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared by H. V. PEASE, M. D., sole Proprietor of the Western Advertiser, Buffalo, N. Y.

This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using

DR. SAGE'S DIRECTIONS

Fountain Nasal Injector,



This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal disease generally proceeds. The want of success in curing Catarrh heretofore has largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities, and especially by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle to the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. Full and explicit directions accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures instant attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS— Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, drywatery, weak, or inflamed eyes, swelling up, or obstruction, of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing, clear throat, ulcerations, sores, glands from ulcers, violent, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlargement of liver, tickling cough, etc. Only few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any one case.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with Dr. Pease's Nasal Douche, as the accompanying cut will show, can be applied that will cure the disease in most cases. It is said and proven to be a specific for all forms of catarrhal diseases or nostrils. The cost of the Remedy is \$1.00, and the Douche \$1.50.

H. V. PEASE, M. D., Proprietor,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Full Lines in

LADIES' AND GENTS'
MERINO UNDERCLTHING,
SCOTCH AND CANADIAN
VENTIT WOOLENS.

Full Lines in

CLOUDS,
SCARFS,
SQUARES,
HOODS,
JACKETS.

Full Lines in

MINK SETS,
SEAL SETS,
BALISTIC SETS,
ERMINE SETS,
SEAL CAPS,
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FURS
AND
ROBES.

Full Lines in

LADIES STRAW & FELT HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
PLUMES, &c., &c.,

MISS PHALEN, MANAGER.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND REPPS.

Full Lines in

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WORSTED COATINGS,
BEAVERS,
NAPS,
ENGLISH SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS.

James Walters, Cutter.

Full Lines in

MEN AND BOYS FELT HATS,
CLOTH CAPS,
FUR CAPS,
AND GENS'S FURNISHINGS.

AT PRICES
TO SUIT THE TIMES

JOHN DOWNEY,

Napanee, Oct. 6th, 1877.

Advertisements this Week.

Mortgage Sale—Reeves & Morden.
Business Change—Robert Mott.
Special Notices—H. R. Spencer
Ad. in Local—H. Boyle.
Special Notice—R. V. Pierce.
Golden Medical Discovery—R. V. Pierce
Fountain Nasal Injector—R. V. Pierce

THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, NOV. 9th, 1877.

HOUSE WANTED.

A small residence convenient to the business portion of the town. Address at once.
EXPRESS OFFICE.

To Deer Hunters.

An Eight Shooter Spencer Repeating Rifle for sale, Cheap, at F. CHINNECK'S, Napanee. 27-11

Excise Goods.

Warehoused during October 82 brls. spirits. Ex-warehoused during same month 47 brls. spirits, duty collected thereon \$1377.45.

Bonded Goods.

Imports & Exports at Napanee for October 1877:

Imports	\$9,117	value, \$771,62.	buty
Exports	\$200,345		

Barley Shipped.

The quantity of barley shipped for the month of October just ended was 289,015 bushels, an increase of 89,615 bushels compared with October 1876.

Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

It is true I want money and cannot possibly do without it, as I have to pay for the goods I have sold. I also expect you will call and settle the amount due me without delay, as I am not in a position to wait on you any longer than the 15th of this month. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Yours truly,
H. BOYLE Agt.

Accident.

A son of Mr. T. G. Morgan, whilst coming down stairs on Monday last, with a smoothing iron in his hand, slipped and fell, striking the back of his head on the point of the iron, inflicting a very serious wound.

Remedy for Hard Times.

A new swindle has been invented for dull times. A one dollar bill is cut in two, a five dollar bill is also cut in two, and the halves of the one are pasted to the halves of the other. Then in a roll of bills the five ends is counted, and so six dollars pass for ten.

Why does Spencer do the largest trade in clothing?

Donation.

The Hon. Mr. Cartwright has subscribed twenty dollars towards the scientific apparatus of the High School and five dollars towards the encouragement of the Academy Gymnasium. Mr. Cartwright takes great interest in athletic sports and will visit the institution at an early day.

That Earthquake.

A very sensible shock was felt in Napanee at 2 o'clock on Sunday Morning, but it in no wise materially disturbed the calm slumbers of our citizens. But the mining engineering feat of Mr. R. Babcock in Herring's well on Monday, was a success in every respect and completely, eclipsed all local efforts of Nature in this direction.

Off on a Hunt.

On Wednesday, Messrs. J. C. Huffman, Lane, and others, with a complete camping equipment, started for a protracted hunt on the line of the Pembroke Railway. Every man of the party is a crack shot, and woe betide the luckless deer that comes within range of the unerring rifles of our local nimrods. We expect to hear of big things on their return.

The C. M. Church.

Until further notice, the regular public services and Sunday School will be held in the basement.

Small Pox.

This virulent disease, is reported to have broken out on Amherst Island. Every precaution has been taken to prevent it spreading.

Why does Spencer sell the most stylish clothing?

Theatrical.

The members of the Napanee Amateur Dramatic Troupe will shortly open the coming season. Their talent and popularity has not been forgotten. Full houses await them.

Teachers Examination.

Candidates for second class certificates should notify the Inspector, Mr. Burrows, on or before the 17th inst. The examination, commencing in the High School on that date.

Snow.

The first regular snow storm of the season occurred on Monday—about one inch on the level. Very stormy, cold and windy on Monday night. The weather has since been damp, rainy and chilly.

The Barley Trade.

The Grangers are receiving the greater portion of barley now arriving. Their warehouses are filled, and extra accommodation has to be provided. Teams have been kept waiting half a day before unloading, in consequence of the rush. Prices on the market, 47 to 52

Ergot Advertisements.

An article in our columns from the Journal of Commerce should be attentively read. All sorts of dodges are afloat to entrap the gullible public.

Blue-Blood.

Our blue-blooded fellow-citizens who are much troubled with pedigree, will be amused, and perhaps instructed, on perusal of the illustrated article on the Darwinian theory on fourth page. It also contains a sharp hit for Free-thinkers.

Can Priests Forgive Sins?

Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, will deliver a lecture on the above subject in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church on next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Admission free. A Collection will be taken up. All are cordially invited to attend.

Athletic Sports.

To-day (Friday,) the school pupils will exhibit their extraordinary muscular development and activity on the grounds of the East Ward Academy. Running, jumping, putting heavy weights, balancing, tumbling, &c., will fill the day's programme, commencing at 2:45 p. m., several valuable prizes will be competed for. In the evening at the Town Hall, music, readings, calisthenics and Indian club exercises. Admission to the Hall 15cts. Commence at 8.

Illegal Whiskey.

The much-adjourned case of D. W. Fralick was settled on Tuesday before Messrs. James and Herring. Mr. Fralick was accused of allowing parties to leave a bottle and 25 cents in his blacksmith shop. In about ten minutes the bottle would be magically filled with "old rye" and the 25 cents would magically disappear. This "heus feus" was thought to be "too thin" and Mr. Fralick was fined \$30 and \$9.70 costs. Mr. Reeve for the prosecution. Mr. Madden for the defence.

The Fifth of November.

We were treated to a gunpowder explosion on Monday that would have astonished old Guy Fawkes. In sinking a well in the rear of Mr. Joe Herring's new

FIREMEN'S OUTFIT.

The matter of rubber overcoats for the firemen was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water with power to act.

UNJUST ASSESSMENT.

A petition from Jno. Blewett contained a complaint of over-assessment. Referred to Committee on Finance and Assessment to report on.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

A communication was received from J. Hallam, Toronto, asking the co-operation of this Council to have all exemptions from taxation abolished.—Referred to the Finance Committee to report on.

THE SEPARATION QUESTION.

A petition was received from T. D. Pruy and others asking that a by-law be submitted to the people asking for a separation of the Town from the County. Mov. Herring, sec. Joy, that it be referred to a special committee of three to report on.—Carried. On motion, D. H. Preston was heard at the Bar of the Council in behalf of the above petition. Mov. Lane, sec. Cliff, that the committee be composed of the Reeve, James, and Roe. Mov. in amendment that the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Roe comprise the committee.—Original motion carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Miller & Dryden pails lost at fire. Referred to Com., on Fire & Water to report on.

On motion the item in the account Jerry Storms for pail was referred to Com., on Fire and Water to report on.

ACCOONTS TO BE PAID.

Joe Morey drawing engine to and from canal,	\$1.00
John H. Phillips, tuning piano,	2.00
J. Stormes, bread for tramps,	2.83
paid T. Smith for work,	1.00
Jas. Smith, glazing windows,	1.50
W. F. Newhort, Montreal specimen of rubber coats,	4.50
and leggings for firemen,	95
Wm. Ross, bill of costs against Town,	6.40
R. Easton, amount paid,	31.64

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

During the storm of Friday night, the 2nd inst., the following vessels were damaged:

The schr. O. S. Storrs went ashore at Adolphustown.

Schr. Clara White ashore at the same place.

Schr. Minnie Blakely, loaded with coal, went ashore at Mallory's Point. Sze was got off by tug Sherwood and lighter.

Schr. Flying Scud went ashore at Upper Gap and has since gone to pieces.

Schr. H. G. Benedict light from Buffalo to Fairport, Lake Erie; dismasted.

Schr. Alma, coal for Gananoque, went ashore at Port Hope; has since smashed up.

Schr. Eliza White struck Port Hope pier; dismasted and otherwise badly damaged.

On Saturday the steamer Oswego Belle and schooner Olive Branch collided in Picton Bay. The jib-boom, main-top-mast, and part of schooner was carried away.

The above include some of our regular Napanee traders. The damage to shipping on the lakes was immense.

MR. WALTER ON THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

At the meeting of the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association, held Oct. 10, in reply to the toast, "The health of the President of the Association," Mr. Walter, M. P., who was in the chair, said: "Last year, when in the nature of

Advertising Frauds.

It is wonderful how many gullible there are in the world. Frauds kinds appear to flourish, and brains could and should be employed in thing useful, are set to work to new means by which their possessors become enriched at the expense of confiding public. There are also number of people who will not go long as they can make a livelihood other means. One section of this is engaged in devising schemes by they can sweep into their coffers the of those who bite at the bait they offer, while another section to their victims. Those who these swindles will, we presume, as long as there are any of the remaining who desire to attain a position by other means than the old way of honest industry, pluck perseverance.

These remarks are suggested in fact that many newspapers, respectable, for the sake of a few dollars, aid swindlers and lottery in their operations by advertising for In this country lotteries are illegal newspapers which publish their tinselments are liable to a heavy fine. We have frequently to refuse such tinselments, and we sometimes wonder any paper which professes to be a man of the public interests, can do to assist in perpetrating such a fraud as most of these schemes are would like to see our contemporaries more careful in this respect.

We observe an advertisement sent in some of our leading journals offering lots of "Romaine gold" for sums of money varying fifty cents to five dollars. Whether "Romaine gold" may be we do not know, but it is probably brass, the principal stock-in-trade of those dealing in such wares. To those who for a moment to consider, it is apparent that on the true principle of trade it is out of the question for one to give such quantities of gold as they are worth anything, for so small sum; and though those who them profess to be very benevolent their liberality has not reached a point that they are prepared to away their goods to strangers in making a fair living profit on. Yet we have no doubt hundreds of persons reply to these advertisement find out, when it is too late, that they buy they have also been sold.

Another common swindle is that as "puts and calls," advertised by responsible brokers, who generally a name similar in sound to that of a responsible firm. By representing a "sure thing," many who know whatever about stocks are induced to invest, and afterwards find out to sorrow that the only one who "sure thing" is the fellow who has possession of their money which never see again.

We would caution our readers as having anything to do with these dealers, which under all sorts of pretences, are so freely advertised days. Buyer as well as seller remember that "honesty is the best policy."—Journal of Commerce.

Married.

At St. Thomas' Church, Hanover, on the 30th Oct., by the Rev. Richardson, M. A., rector of Me Church, London, G. W. Mulligan, architect, late of Birmingham, Eng. to Mary Ann Josephine, second daughter of R. H. Collins, Esq., and grandchild of W. Fitzpatrick, Queen's Co. of Upland, Bandon, Co. Cork, Ireland, and niece of the late Surgeon-Fitzpatrick, Madras army, also in Dr. Fitzpatrick, R. N., Liverpool, formerly Assistant Surgeon in H.

and the halves of the one are pasted to the halves of the other. Then in a roll of bills the five end is omitted, and so six dollars pass for ten.

Why does Spencer do the largest trade in clothing?

Donation.

The Hon. Mr. Cartwright has subscribed twenty dollars towards the scientific apparatus of the High School and five dollars towards the encouragement of the Academy gymnasium. Mr. Cartwright takes great interest in athletic sports and will visit the institution at an early day.

That Earthquake.

A very sensible shock was felt in Napanee at 2 o'clock on Sunday Morning, but it in no wise materially disturbed the calm slumbers of our citizens. But the mining engineering feat of Mr. R. Babcock in Herring's well on Monday, was a success in every respect and completely eclipsed all local efforts of Nature in this direction.

Off on a Hunt.

On Wednesday, Messrs. J. C. Huffman, Lane, and others, with a complete camping equipment, started for a protracted hunt on the line of the Embrook Railway. Every man of the party is a crack shot, and woe betide the luckless deer that comes within range of the unerring rifles of our local marksmen. We expect to hear of big things on their return.

Journalistic.

"The Ottawa Free Press" is now publishing an early morning edition, receiving European and American despatches, and Canadian special telegrams, simultaneously with the "Globe and Mail." The "Free Press" gives Ottawa district news twelve hours in advance of Toronto and nine hours in advance of Montreal papers. Such enterprise is really commendable and appreciable.

Why is Spencer always busy even in hard times?

The Rev. Dr. Hartley's Lectures.

Last Sunday the lecture in the E. M. Chapel, on "Foolish Leaves," was well attended. The next lecture on Sunday evening, subject "The Tongue," will doubtless prove a success. The Doctor is quite an original in his way, he is apt in his illustration, his remarks have a certain pungency, with a sparkling of wholesome wit, its home thrusts are capital and to the point, and although they may hit hard, yet they certainly cannot offend. We are glad to see that the Doctor is so well appreciated.

Potter Bros.

The wants of the travelling public are carefully looked after by Messrs. Potter Bros., of the Bristo House. The Mail Stage Line between this place and Picton will receive extra attention during the coming winter. A new conveyance with seating capacity for twenty or more, has been built by Mr. N. German of Napanee, and it is a model of strength and neatness. It is tastefully painted and lettered by Mr. Fred. Richardson sr., whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the artistic portion of the work. From their efforts to please the public, the Messrs. Potter are certainly entitled to the patronage we hope is in store for them.

Anniversary and Tea.

The anniversary services of the M. E. Church, North Fredericksburgh, will take place D. V., Nov. 11th and 12th. Sermons on Sabbath as follows:—10-30 A. M. and 7 p. m., by the Rev. C. S. Eastman, of Picton; at 2:30 by the Rev. A. Shorts, of Mill Point. Collections at the close of each service. Tea on Monday the 12th in grand style. Addresses by the above Rev., gentlemen and others. Plenty of first-class music, vocal and instrumental. Tea served at 6 p. m. All for 35 cents.

Why Spencer does the largest trade is because he keeps the largest stock; keeps first-class goods (to apprentice) to make up his clothing, puts in the best of trimmings, and turns out the best fits and most stylish clothing. Reason

delivered a lecture on the above subject in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church on next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Admission free. A Collection will be taken up. All are cordially invited to attend.

Athletic Sports.

Today (Friday), the school pupils will exhibit their extraordinary muscular development and activity on the grounds of the East Ward Academy. Running, jumping, putting heavy weights, balancing, tumbling, &c., will fill the day's programme, commencing at 2:45 p. m., several valuable prizes will be competed for. In the evening at the Town Hall, music, readings, calisthenics and Indian club exercises. Admission to the Hall 15cts. Commence at 8.

Illegal Whiskey.

The much-adjourned case of D. W. Fralick was settled on Tuesday before Messrs. James and Herring. Mr. Fralick was accused of allowing parties to leave a bottle and 25 cents in his blacksmith shop. In about ten minutes the bottle would be magically filled with "old rye" and the 25 cents would as magically disappear. This "deus ex machina" was thought to be "too thin" and Mr. Fralick was fined \$30 and \$9.70 costs. Mr. Reeve for the prosecution. Mr. Madden for the defence.

The Fifth of November.

We were treated to a gunpowder explosion on Monday that would have astonished Guy Fawkes. In sinking a well in the rear of Mr. Jno. Herring's new building on Bridge Street, the solid rock was bored to a depth of 16 feet. Two and a half pounds of blasting powder was inserted, which, after being well packed and rammed down, was fired. The concussion was terrific. The shock was felt for half a mile. About fifty pieces of rock came down in shower cutting through the that roof of Mr. Herring's building, but otherwise doing little damage.

I have contracted debts and must and will pay them. Customers have made debts with me and must pay them, and that at once. I have waited patiently through October and now I must have the money. If not paid in a very few days, my books will go into the hands of a lawyer for collection. Don't blame me if costs are made on every over due account. Please Settle at once and oblige.

HENRY R. SPENCER.

In the above notice in our last w^k's issue, the words "order and were it set by mistake in place of the word over due." We hope our readers made the correction.

Personal.

Mr. Wm. Lerry, an old townsboy, who has long been in the "Land of Flegdom" is at present visiting his friends in Napanee and vicinity.

Mr. T. F. O'Connell, late of the G. T. R. Napanee, has been appointed Inspector of local agencies of the Mutual Ins. Co.

Mr. Jno. King, formerly one of our most popular towsmen, at present in the Customs Department at Windsor Ont., has been visiting the scenes of former days, although a score of years has elapsed since Mr. King has been among us, yet he looks as hale, hearty, and jolly as usual.

TOWN COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING.

Monday, Nov. 5th, 1877.

Council met. The Mayor in the chair. All members present.

PEACE AND SANITARY.

A petition was presented by the Mayor from George Cummins, a king aid, \$1 weekly in proportion, was granted for three months.

By the Reeve, from Miss Maria Nelson, asking a additional aid. Referred to the Poor and Sanitary Committee to report on.

By the Mayor, from Margaret Hearns to have her son sent to Kingston Hospital. Prayer granted.

Councillor Godwin presented petition from Mrs. Bristol and Cowan asking aid on behalf of Mary Miller, a poor and sick woman at Miss Hedges. On motion Dr. C. C. C. was heard as the Bn of Council in reference to the above individual. \$5 was granted to aid in taking care of same.

damaged:

The schr. O. S. Storrs went ashore at Adolphustown.

Schr. Clara White ashore at the same place.

Schr. Minnie Blakely, loaded with coal, went ashore at Mallory's Point. She was got off by tug Sherwood and lighter.

Schr. Flying Scud went ashore at Upper Gap, and has since gone to pieces.

Schr. E. G. Benedict light from Buffalo to Fairport, Lake Erie; damaged.

Schr. Alma, coal for Gananoque, went ashore at Port Hope; has since smashed up.

Schr. Eliza White struck Port Hope pier; damaged and otherwise badly damaged.

On Saturday the steamer Oswego Belle and schooner Olive Branch collided in Picton Bay. The jib-boom, main-top-mast, and part of schooner was carried away.

The above include some of our regular Napanee traders. The damage to shipping on the lakes was immense.

MR. WALTER ON THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

At the meeting of the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association, held Oct. 10, in reply to the toast, "The health of the President of the Association," Mr. Walter, M. P., who was in the chair, said: "Last year, when in the nature of things it would have been his lot to be Vice-President, the intense interest he took in the American Exhibition, and his desire to revisit a country where he had been treated with much hospitality, induced him to cross the Atlantic, and that day twelve months he was at Niagara. Now, if there was a lesson in public affairs which he had learned in America, and which Englishmen who went there might be expected to learn, it was an intense conviction of the evils arising from the system of Protection and from an inflated currency. He found the Americans generally, as compared with their position ten years ago, in a state of great depression. The only classes that were prospering in Canada and the United States were the farmers and the laborers. Everywhere he heard of their prosperity. Now, these two classes had no protection whatever. But all the others were in deep depression, and in spite of a most stringent and severe protective system. The inflated currency was a twin curse with the protective system, or, at all events, was generally found in connection with it. Well, he found that owing to that system, in a great measure, there had been an enormous inflation of home industry, as it was called. Mills and manufactures which had sprung up under the system had stopped, and the large towns were swarming with unemployed people, a large number of whom were actually endeavoring to make their way back to England. In America, he was sorry to say, Adam Smith's book was as little read as they were told the Bible was in Spain, and he was afraid it would be a long time before public feeling in that country would turn round in favor of Free Trade. There was so much ignorance and selfishness mixed up with the question, so many people's interests, it was thought, were kept up by the present system, that until another Cobden arose, or until Protection could no longer stand in the face of the evidence against it, we had no chance of penetrating that armor of protection in which the Americans had enveloped themselves. But his belief was that if they could only be persuaded to give up those doctrines and adopt something like free trade, both their country and our own would experience the greatest possible benefit. We ourselves sustained great injury from the American protective system, but it was nothing in comparison with what they unconsciously inflicted upon themselves. A return to cash payments was also much to be desired. The time, he hoped and believed, was quickly approaching when the Americans would see the error of having their trade inflated by that miser-

making a fair living profit on the. Yet we have no doubt hundreds of sons reply to these advertisements, find out, when it is too late, that w they buy they have also sold.

Another common swindle is that known as "puts and calls," advertised by irresponsible brokers, who generally assume a name similar in sound to that of a responsible firm. By representing it a "sure thing," many who know not whatever about stocks are induced to invest, and afterwards find out to their sorrow that the only one who has "sure thing" is the fellow who has possession of their money which he never sees again.

We would caution our readers against having anything to do with these swindlers, which under all sorts of plausible guises, are so freely advertised nowadays. Buyer as well as seller should remember that "honesty is the best lie."—*Journal of Commerce*.

Married.

At St. Thomas' Church, Hamil Ont., on the 30th Oct., by the Rev. J. Richardson, M. A., rector of Memo Church, London, G. W. Mulligan, Esq., architect, late of Birmingham, England to Mary Ann Josephine, second daughter of R. H. Collins, Esq., and granddaughter of W. Fitzpatrick, Queen's Co., of Upland, Bandon, Co. Cork, Ireland and niece of the late Surgeon-M. Fitzpatrick, Madras army, also niece Dr. Fitzpatrick, R. N., Liverpool, G. formerly Assistant Surgeon in H. M. Sea Gull, and niece of Capt. Fitzpatrick 30th Regt., French Rocks, Madras, cousin of Rev. B. Fitzpatrick, Eng. No cards.

The London *Advertiser* takes off above notice as follows:

On the 1st of April, at the residence of the bride's father, baker, Great Titchfield street, by the Rev. Alphonsus Johns, M. J. Isaac Roseberry, Esq., for a wagon. Ballymackaratty, Sligo, Greece, to Miss Mary Ann Lavine Lu the red-headed daughter of her fat Erastus Lunks, Esq., scissor-grinder the niece of her uncle, Don Jose Limerick Lunks, tinsmith, artist, Kona the great-grand-daughter of her grandmother, Mrs. Moriarty Lunks, for years occupied the distinguished situation of scrubber-out of the drill-shaft Hamilton; with increasing clouding the lower lake regions; marked dull unchanged; and your petitioners, a duly bound, will ever pray. The £ was freckled, but not enough to 1 Five cards.

The following is *Grip's* parody:

At the Church of the Ancient Line Ambitions City, Ont., by the Rev. John Smith, Esq., late of England. Sophia Bridget Maria, daughter of J. Jones, Esq., and grand-daughter of Mael Fitztimothy, Esq., late of Ballybeg Co., Antrim, Ireland, next house one to Lord Dufferin's, and niece of late Surgeon Major Fitztimothy, of Horse Marines; also niece of the geon-Mael's brother, of the Royal N. formerly assistant surgeon on H. M. Watertown, and niece of this distinguished gentleman's other brother, the Cap of the Royal County Down Blazers, also and moreover cousin of Wm. Timothy of England, and several of that might be mentioned only we want to make a parade of our pedigree.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

FRESH TIDINGS OF THE FATE OF HIS EXPEDITION.

SOME RECORDS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BURNED BY THE NATIVES.

Thomas Barrett, of the whaling bark Houghton, lost in Hudson's Bay J 1876, arrived in New York on the 1st with a silver spoon bearing Sir. Franklin's crest, which he obtained an Esquimaux Indian. The latter Barrett that the ship from which spoon was obtained was crushed by an island near Cape Hallawall, that the natives took the crew to Cape Egglefield, and kept them un-

and nine hours in advance of Montreal papers. Such enterprise is really commendable and appreciative."

"Why is Spencer always busy even in hard times?"

THE REV. DR. HARRINGTON'S LECTURES

Last Sunday the lecture in the E. M. Church, on "Faded Leaves" was well attended. The next evening on Sunday evening subject "The Tongue" will doubtless prove a success. The Doctor is quite an original. In his way, he is apt in his illustration, his remarks have a certain pungency, with a sprinkling of wholesome wit, his home thrusts are capital and to the point, and although they may hit hard, yet they certainly cannot offend. We are glad to see that the Doctor is so well appreciated.

POTTER BROS.

The wants of the travelling public are carefully looked after by Messrs. Potter Bros., of the Brisces House. The Mail Stage Line between this place and Picton will receive extra attention during the coming winter. A new conveyance with seating capacity for twenty or more, has been built, by Mr. N. German of Napanee, and it is a model of strength and neatness. It is tastefully painted and lettered, by Mr. Fred Richardson sr., whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the artistic portion of the work. From their efforts to please, the Messrs. Potter are certainly entitled to the patronage we hope is in store for them.

ANNIVERSARY AND TEA.

The anniversary services of the M. E. Church, North Frederickburgh, will take place D. V., Nov. 11th and 12th. Sermons on Sabbath as follows:—10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., by the Rev. C. S. Eastman, of Picton; at 230 by the Rev. A. Shorts, of Mill Point. Collections at the close of each service. Tea on Monday the 12th in grand style. Addresses by the above Rev. gentlemen and others. Plenty of first-class music, vocal and instrumental. Tea served at 6 p. m. All for 35 cents.

Why Spencer does the largest trade is because he keeps the largest stock; keeps first-class hands; no apprentice to make up his clothing, puts in the best of trimmings, and turns out the best fits and most stylish clothing. Reason enough.

THE BARLEY MARKET.

During the past eight days, says the Oswego *Times* of October 28, the sales of Canadian barley in this market have reached over 650,000 bushels. The market has in fact been more active than for any corresponding period. It is well known that Oswego is the principal outlet for Canadian barley, where most of the buyers look for their supplies. The inauguration of barley inspection at this port has been of much convenience and benefit to both buyers and sellers, as buyers now can order their supplies from the different grades. Under the old system barley was sold by sample.

PUBLIC OPINION.—A business man says to me the other day your stock is too large for these hard times. I reply, customers go where they find the largest stock to choose from. I keep the largest stock and best goods, consequently I do the largest clothing trade in the County, and it is so.

H. R. SPENCER.

ANOTHER FIRE.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a stormy-and-a-half wooden building owned and occupied by Mr. Reuben Babcock, situated over the river on the east side of the Frederickburgh road, was destroyed by fire. The direction of the wind, which was from the west, was favorable, but had it been from the opposite direction, several wooden buildings in the immediate vicinity would probably have been destroyed. The engine was not used, as no danger was to be apprehended, but it could not have been taken to the locality and got into working order in time to be of any service. Household goods mostly saved. Insurance \$300.

I never spare expense in getting up the best and most stylish clothing, and the public know it. Why else do I do the largest trade in clothing?

HENRY R. SPENCER.

the thin roof of Mr. Herring's building, but otherwise doing little damage.

I have contracted debts and must and will pay them. Customers have made debts with me and must pay them, and that at once. I have waited patiently through October, and now I must have the money. If not paid in a very few days, my books will go into the hands of a lawyer for collection. Don't blame me if steps are made on every other account. Please Settle attorney and oblige me.

Henry R. SPENCER.

In the above notice in our last week's issue,

the *order* was written by mistake in place of the *order* due. We hope our readers made the correction.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Wm. Leary, an old townshoy, who has been located in the "Land of Fogdom" is at present visiting his friends in Napanee and vicinity.

Mr. T. F. O'Connell, late of the G. T. R., Napanee, has been appointed Inspector of Local agencies of the Mutual Ins. Co.

Mr. Jno. King, formerly one of our most popular townsmen, at present in the Customs Department at Windsor Ont., has been visiting the scenes of former days, although a score of years has elapsed since Mr. King has been amongst us, yet he looks as had, hearty and jolly as usual.

TOWN COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING.

Monday, Nov. 5th, 1877.

Council met. The Mayor in the chair. All members present.

POOR AND SANITARY.

A petition was presented by the Mayor from Geanny Cummins, asking aid \$1, weekly in provisions, was granted for three months.

By the Reeve, from Miss Maria Nelson, asking additional aid. Referred to the Poor and Sanitary Committee to report on.

By the Mayor, from Margaret Hearn to have her son sent to Kingston Hospital—Prayer granted.

Councillor Geddes presented petition from Mrs. Bristol and Cowan asking aid on behalf of Mary Miller, a poor and sick woman at Miss Headley. On motion Dr. Cowan was headed of the Bar of Council in reference to the above invalid. \$5 was granted to aid in taking care of same.

STREET COMMITTEE—COST OF SIDE-WALKS.

The com. submitted their eighteenth list, amounting to \$35.50—\$7 of which had been paid. On motion the balance was ordered to be paid.

The com. reported the cost of plank walk built by order of Council, passed Aug. 25th.

South side Thomas st., from East to Centre st., 41 rods, 6 ft. wide, \$2.84 per rod—\$116.44.

South side Thomas st., from Centre to Water st., 41 rods, 6 ft. wide, \$2.30 per rod—\$91.30.

South side Dundas st., from McMullen's block to Union Park, 50 rods, 4 ft. wide, \$2.61—\$79.34.

G. T. R., materials furnished, \$30.

W. A. side Robert—across J. B. McQuillan to Dundas st., 22 rods, 6 ft. wide, \$2.49 per rod—\$53.62.

West side Donald st., from Bridge st. to Thomas st., 30 rods, 4 ft. wide, \$2.17 per rod—\$65.64.

North side Frederick st., half way to Stevenson's gate, 28 rods, 4 ft. wide, \$2.27 per rod—\$63.62.

West side Centre st., from Hogles to Thomas st., 18 rods, 6 ft. wide, \$2.62 per rod—\$47.16.

South side Bridge st., from Robert to West st., 20 rods, 4 ft. wide, \$2.17 per rod—\$43.40.

Total, \$899.40.

Report received and adopted.

By the Mayor, from W. A. Rose and others, asking for walk from Thomas st. up on east side East st.—Carried.

On motion of Miller and Carscallen the claim of John Welsh and Patrick Hunt, for land taken to widen the Tyendinaga road, was referred to the Street Committee to report on.

affairs which he had learned in America, and which Englishmen who went there might be expected to learn, it was an intense conviction of the evils arising from the system of Protection and from an inflated currency. He found the Americans generally, as compared with their position ten years ago, in a state of great depression. The only classes that were prospering in Canada and the United States were the farmers and the laborers. Everywhere he heard of their prosperity. Now, these two classes had no protection whatever. But all the others were in deep depression, and that in spite of a most stringent and severe protective system. The inflated currency was a twin curse with the protective system, or, at all events, was generally found in connection with it. Well, he found that owing to that system, in a great measure, there had been an enormous inflation of home industry, as it was called, Mills and manufactures which had sprung up under the system had stopped, and the large towns were swarming with unemployed people, a large number of whom were actually endeavoring to make their way back to England. In America, he was sorry to say, Adam Smith's book was as little read as they were told the Bible was in Spain, and he was afraid it would be a long time before public feeling in that country would turn round in favor of Free Trade. There was so much ignorance and selfishness mixed up with the question, so many people's interests, it was thought, were kept up by the present system, that until another Cobden arose, or until Protection could no longer stand in the face of the evidence against it, we had no chance of penetrating that armor of protection in which the Americans had enveloped themselves. But his belief was that if they could only be persuaded to give up those doctrines and adopt something like free trade, both their country and our own would experience the greatest possible benefit. We ourselves sustained great injury from the American protective system, but it was nothing in comparison with what they unconsciously inflicted upon themselves. A return to cash payments was also much to be desired. This time, he hoped and believed, was quickly approaching when the Americans would see the error of having their trade inflated by that miserable system of unsound currency in which nobody knew the value of the paper he held.

Death of Chief-Justice Draper

From William Henry Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal, died on Friday afternoon, after a lingering illness, at his residence at Heslington, Yorkville, in his 77th year. The deceased was born in Surrey, England and was the son of Rev. Henry Draper, D. D., rector of S. Antholin, Walting street, London. In his early youth Mr. Draper was cadet in an East Indian. He emigrated to Canada in 1820, and studied law in Port Hope. He was called to the Bar in 1828 and practised in Toronto. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1851 for the County of Russell and was afterwards returned for London. He was a member of the first Government after the union of Quebec and Ontario. He was appointed to the Queen's Bench in June, 1847, and was made Chief Justice of Upper Canada in July 1863, some years later being appointed President of the Court of Error and Appeal. He was made a C. B. in 1864, and was for some time President of the Church Association in Toronto.

THE CASTLETON TRAGEDY.

SMITH SENTENCED TO BE HANGED ON THE 19TH PROX.

CONOUR, Nov. 5.—Sentence of death was to-day passed upon David Smith, the abortionist of the Castleton tragedy. He is to be hanged on the 19th December next. The Fall Assizes will be finished to-morrow, having lasted three weeks—the longest court ever held here.

the bride's father, baker, Great Tal street, by the Rev. Alphonse Tunks, M., John Isaac Roseberry, Esq., for wagon, Ball ymackarataylgatuth Greeks, to Miss Mary Ann Lavina Lur the red-headed daughter of her fati Erastus Lunks, Esq., scissory-ground the niece of her uncle, Don Jose F limerick Lunks, tonsorial artist, Komo the great-grand-daughter of her gr grandmother, Mrs. Moriarty Lunks, v for years occupied the distinguished sition of scrubber-out of the drill-shoe Hamilton; with increasing cloudines the lower lake regions; marked dull unchanged; and your petitioners, as duty bound, will ever pray. The bi was freckled, but not enough to be Five cards.

The following is *Grip's* parody :

At the Church of the Ancient Line Ambitions City, Ont., by the Rev. Rec John Smith, Esq., late of England Sophia Bridget Maria, daughter of Jo Jones, Esq., and grand-daughter of M al Fitziomothy, Esq., late of Bally Beg, Co. Antrim, Ireland, next house one to Lord Dufferin's, and niece of late Surgeon Major Fitztimothy, of Horse Marines; also niece of the S geon-Major's brother, of the Royal Na formerly assistant surgeon on H. M. Watertown, and niece of this distinguis ed gentleman's other brother, the Capt of the Royal County Down Blazers, also and moreover cousin of Wm. F timothy of England, and several oth that might be mentioned only we want to make a parade of our pedigree

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

FRESH TIDINGS OF THE FATE HIS EXPEDITION.

SOME RECORDS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BURNED BY THE NATIVES.

Thomas Barrett, of the whaling bar Houghton, lost in Hudson's bay Ju 1876, arrived in New York on the 3 ult. with a silver spoon bearing Sir John Franklin's crest, which he obtained fr an Esquimaux Indian. The latter t Barrett that the ship from which spoon was obtained was crushed by at an island near Cape Hallawell, t that the natives took the crew to n Cape Englefield, and kept them until by one they perished from cold, hung or disease. Barrett says the nat about his winter quarters at Marble land had two other spoons, one with Franklin crest and the other having "S S." engraved on it. These were pur sed by the United States Consul at John. The Esquimaux say the ves became a total wreck. Sir John Franklin was with them, and they recogni him as the leader. The white men w died buried by them. The most pertant fact they communicated was t this crew of whites left a lot of bo with writing in them, which were bur also at Englefield. This spot is ab 900 miles inland, and has not yet be reached by any exploring parties. I proposed to fit out an expedition fr New York in the spring to secur the records.

Hallowe'en at the Kingston Ins Asylum.

All Hallow Eve will remain a red 1 day in the memory of the patients the Asylum for many a day to come. The kindly Medical Superintendent, J. Dickson, gave them a ball and a lit festival to celebrate the occasion, wh was further enlivened by the presence MacMillian's Quadrille Band, who v generously volunteered their servic and whose inspiring strains contrib greatly to the spirit and success of entertainment. Dancing was kept with the greatest enthusiasm and go humor until ten o'clock, when the compa separated with God Save the Queen, a amid the very hearty congratulations the patients at having been permitted assist as so merry and joyous a festi Whig.

NAPANEE EXPRESS NOV. 9 1877.

FIREMEN'S OUTFIT.

The matter of rubber overcoats for the firemen was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water with power to act.

UNJUST ASSESSMENT.

A petition from Jno. Biewett contained a complaint of over-assessment. Referred to Committee on Finance and Assessment to report on.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

A communication was received from J. Hallam, Toronto, asking the co-operation of this Council to have all exemptions from taxation abolished.—Referred to the Finance Committee to report on.

THE SEPARATION QUESTION.

A petition was received from T. D. Pruyin and others asking that a by-law be submitted to the people asking for a separation of the Town from the County. Mov. Herring, sec. Joy, that it be referred to a special committee of three to report on.—Carried. On motion, D. H. Preston was heard at the Bar of the Council in behalf of the above petition. Mov. Lane, sec. Cliff, that the committee be composed of the Reeve, James, and Roe. Mov. in amendment that the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Roe comprise the committee.—Original motion carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Miller & Dryden pails lost at fire. Referred to Com., on Fire & Water to report on.

On motion the item in the account Jerry Storms for pail was referred to Com., on Fire and Water to report on.

ACCOUNTS TO BE PAID.

Joe Morey drawing engine to and from canal,	\$1.00
John H. Phillips, tuning piano,	2.00
J. Storms, bread for tramps,	2.88
" paid T. Smith for work,	1.00
Jas. Smith, glazing windows,	1.50
W. F. Newholt, Montreal specimen of rubber coats,	4.50
and leggings for firemen,	95
Wm. Ross, bill of costs against Town,	6.40
R. Easton, amount paid,	81.64

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

During the storm of Friday night, the 2nd inst., the following vessels were damaged:

The schr. O. S. Storrs went ashore at Adolphustown.

Schr. Clara White ashore at the same place.

Schr. Minnie Blakely, loaded with coal, went ashore at Mallory's Point. She was got off by tug Sherwood and lighter.

Schr. Flying Scud went ashore at Upper Gap, and has since gone to pieces.

Schr. E. G. Benedict light from Buffalo to Fairport, Lake Erie; damaged.

Schr. Alma, coal for Gananoque, went ashore at Port Hope; has since smashed up.

Schr. Eliza White struck Port Hope pier; damaged and otherwise badly damaged.

On Saturday the steamer Oswego Belle and schooner Olive Branch collided in Picton Bay. The jib-boom, main-topmast, and part of schooner was carried away.

The above include some of our regular Napaneer traders. The damage to shipping on the lakes was immense.

MR. WALTER ON THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

At the meeting of the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association, held Oct. 10, in reply to the toast, "The health of the President of the Association," Mr. [redacted] in the chair

Advertising Frauds.

It is wonderful how many gullible people there are in the world. Frauds of all kinds appear to flourish, and brains which could and should be employed in something useful, are set to work to devise new means by which their possessors may become enriched at the expense of a too confiding public. There are always a number of people who will not work, as long as they can make a livelihood by other means. One section of this class is engaged in devising schemes by which they can sweep into their coffers the money of those who bite at the bait which they offer, while another section constitute their victims. Those who concoct these swindles will, we presume, exist as long as there are any of the class remaining who desire to attain a competence by other means than the good old way of honest industry, pluck and perseverance.

These remarks are suggested by the fact that many newspapers, considered respectable, for the sake of a few paltry dollars, aid swindlers and lottery men in their operations by advertising for them. In this country lotteries are illegal, and newspapers which publish their advertisements are liable to a heavy penalty. We have frequently to refuse such advertisements, and we sometimes wonder how any paper which professes to be a guardian of the public interests, can descend to assist in perpetrating such palpable frauds as most of these schemes are. We would like to see our contemporaries a little more careful in this respect.

We observe an advertisement at present in some of our leading journals, offering lots of "Romaine gold" jewelry for sums of money varying from fifty cents to five dollars. What this "Romaine gold" may be we do not know, but it is probably brass, which is the principal stock-in-trade of those who deal in such wares. To those who stop for a moment to consider, it must be apparent that on the true principles of trade it is out of the question for anyone to give such quantities of goods, if they are worth anything, for such a small sum; and though those who deal in them profess to be very benevolent, their liberality has not reached such a point that they are prepared to give away their goods to strangers without making a fair living profit on them. Yet we have no doubt hundreds of persons reply to these advertisements, and find out, when it is too late, that while they buy they have also been sold.

Another common swindle is that known as "puts and calls," advertised by irresponsible brokers, who generally assume a name similar in sound to that of some responsible firm. By representing it as a "sure thing," many who know nothing whatever about stocks are induced to invest, and afterwards find out to their sorrow that the only one who has a "sure thing" is the fellow who has got possession of their money which they never see again.

We would caution our readers against having anything to do with these swindles, which under all sorts of plausible guises, are so freely advertised nowadays. Buyer as well as seller should remember that "honesty is the best policy."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Married.

At St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton, Ont., on the 30th Oct., by the Rev. J. B. Richardson, M. A., rector of Memorial Church, London, G. W. Mulligan, Esq., architect, late of Birmingham, England, to Mary Ann Josephine, second daughter of R. H. Collins, Esq., and grand daughter of W. Fitzpatrick, Queen's Co., late of Upland, Bandon, Co. Cork, Ireland, and niece of the late Surgeon-Major Fitzpatrick, Madras army, also piece of

The Colorado Bug in Germany.

Models of the bugs at different stages, attached to a green leaf and brightly colored, are put up in little boxes with glass covers for use in the schools in Germany. Manufacturers of chocolate, candy, wax or gum, find in the Colorado beetle a convenient model for their wares. Among the latest novelties are sleeve buttons bearing each a full-sized potato bug. Voigt has ever published an illustrated pamphlet on the subject. In short the Germans have the potato bug on the brain. The Austrian, English and French Governments have sent representatives to Germany to observe the beetle on the spot, as well as the precautions employed to destroy him. M. Henze, delegate of the French Department of Agriculture in Muelheim, has shut up some 80,000 specimens in little boxes to be furnished to all the communies and schools in France. He also desired, for the museums, large glass boxes in which the nature of the dangerous beetle should be shown by means of an artificial potato field. An enterprising Muelheim firm puts up, "very fine Colorado Bitters," with beetle on the label. A patent has been taken out in Prussia for an apparatus to destroy insects and weeds by steam. A large apparatus for fields is drawn by horses and operated by two men.

Dunkinite Fanaticism.

(From the *Belleville Intelligencer*.)

Referring to the passage of the Dunkin Act in Peterboro, the *Kingston News* has the following observations, which we heartily endorse:—"It appears that on the second day of polling the Dunkinites had stretched across the leading street of the town a flag on which were these words:

FOR WHOM SHALL YOU VOTE, CHRIST OR SATAN?
VOTE YEA FOR CHRIST."

"We have no hesitation in saying that a more disgusting exhibition of religious cant was never paraded before the public of Canada. The Dunkinites who adopted such an appeal are guilty, we are bold to say of downright blasphemy. Many a good cause is injured by the indiscreet acts of its advocates; and if anything could tend to make reasonable men favorable towards the act, to oppose it, such an exhibition of religious total abstinence fanaticism as that displayed in the above appeal is just the thing to do it."

GRAIN WAREHOUSE BURNED AT BELLEVILLE.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The Farmers' Warehousing Company's elevator took fire Saturday morning from a spark from a tug and was completely destroyed, with nearly all its contents, which consisted of 38,000 bushels of grain. Of the grain 23,400 bushels belonged to Ketchum Graham, insured for \$10,000 in the National; 2,100 bushels was owned by H. Corby, Jr., insured fully in the Royal; and 12,000 bushels stored by farmers, uninsured. The building was valued at \$6,000, and its loss is covered by a policy in the Liverpool and London and Globe for \$12,000 on the whole premises. The total loss is \$25,000 to \$30,000. Richard Dewsberry, the engineer was burned in the building, he having been in the second story when the fire broke out. The steamer Kinocardine, which lay at the elevator aground with a cargo of rye, was saved with great difficulty.

NEWS ITEMS

A Women's Temperance Union has been organized in Montreal under the direction of Mrs. Rine.

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

Barley	47c. to 52c.
Wheat	\$1.10.
Oats	27c. to 30c.
Rye	55c.
Pas	60c.
Wheat Flour	\$3.00. to \$3.25.
Hay	\$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.
Hides	\$5.00 to \$6.00. per cwt.
Butter	20c. to per lb.
Eggs	12c. to 15c. per dozen.
Beef per cwt.	\$5.00 to \$7.00.
Bread	16c. per loaf.
Coal	\$5 to \$6 per ton.
Calf skins	80c. to 100c. per pair.
Sheep skins	10c. to 15c. per pair.
Flour	\$3.75. retail.
Geese	50c. to 60c. each.
Lambs and Pigs	Shearlings 40c. to 50c.
Lamb Skins	10c. to 50c.
Lard	1b. 15c. to 15c.
Oatmeal	\$5.00. per cwt. retail.
Onions	to \$1.00 per bushel.
New Potatoes	50c. per bushel.
Pork	" " 25c. to \$7.00.
Straw	\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.
Tomatoes	25c. per bush.
Tallow	7c. per lb.
Hard Wood	\$2.75 per cord.
soft	\$1.00. to \$2.00.

MORTGAGE SAL

UNDER and by Virtue of a Power of Sale covenanted in a certain Mortgage, (which will be produced at the time of Sale) dated the 28th December, A. D. 1872 and made by Staat Madden, (now deceased) Sophia Madden his w (for barring dower) to William Hambly, Samuel Hambly. Default having been made in the payment of the moneys thereby secured, th will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, the 24th day of Nov. 18

AT THE

TOWN HALL

In the Town of Napanee, at Eleven o'clock in forenoon, by James Allen, Auctioneer, All and singular, that certain parcel or tract land and premises situate, lying and being the Town of Napanee, in the County of Len and Addington, and Province of Ontario, be composed of Lot Number Seven, on the W side of Adelphi Street, and of Water Lot N ber Seven on the South Side of Water Street the said Town of Napanee. On the S premises are two Frame and one Brick Dwellings.

Terms and conditions made known at the S For further particulars, apply to

REEVE & MORDEN

28-31. Vendor's Solicit

Business Change

THE undersigned has sold out all his stock trade to THOMAS SEWARD, who carry on the business in my old shop. All counts due me must be paid forthwith.

ROBERT MOTT

Nov. 2nd, 1877.

28

TERMS:

STRICTLY CAS

CHRISTMAS GOOD

DAILY ARRIVING.

VERY LARGE ASSORTME

OF

Choice Cups and Saucers,
China Mugs, Moustache Cup

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A LOT OF NEW AND

VERY NICE CONCEPTEIN

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THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

At the meeting of the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association, held Oct. 10, in reply to the toast, "The health of the President of the Association," Mr. Walter, M. P., who was in the chair, said: "Last year, when in the nature of things it would have been his lot to be Vice-President, the intense interest he took in the American Exhibition, and his desire to revisit a country where he had been treated with much hospitality, induced him to cross the Atlantic, and that day twelve months he was at Niagara. Now, if there was a lesson in public affairs which he had learned in America, and which Englishmen who went there might be expected to learn, it was an intense conviction of the evils arising from the system of Protection and from an inflated currency. He found the Americans generally, as compared with their position ten years ago, in a state of great depression. The only classes that were prospering in Canada and the United States were the farmers and the laborers. Everywhere he heard of their prosperity. Now, these two classes had no protection whatever. But all the others were in deep depression, and that in spite of a most stringent and severe protective system. The inflated currency was a twin curse with the protective system, or, at all events, was generally found in connection with it. Well, he found that owing to that system, in a great measure, there had been an enormous inflation of home industry, as it was called; Mills and manufactures which had sprung up under the system had stopped, and the large towns were swarming with unemployed people, a large number of whom were actually endeavoring to make their way back to England. In America, he was sorry to say, Adam Smith's book was as little read as they were told the Bible was in Spain, and he was afraid it would be a long time before public feeling in that country would turn round in favor of Free Trade. There was so much ignorance and selfishness mixed up with the question, so many people's interests, it was thought, were kept up by the present system, that until another Cobden arose, or until Protection could no longer stand in the face of the evidence against it, we had no chance of penetrating that armor of protection in which the Americans had enveloped themselves. But his belief was that if they could only be persuaded to give up those doctrines and adopt something like free trade, both their country and our own would experience the greatest possible benefit. We ourselves sustained great injury from the American protective system, but it was nothing in comparison with what they unconsciously inflicted upon themselves. A return to cash payments was also much to be desired. The time, he hoped and believed, was quickly approaching when the Americans would see the error of having their trade inflated by that miserable system of unsound currency in which nobody knew the value of the paper he

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The London *Advertiser* takes off the above notice as follows:

On the 1st of April, at the residence of the bride's father, baker, Great Talbot street, by the Rev. Alphonsus Tunks, G. M., John Isaac Roseberry, Esq., for-hire wagon Ballymackaratty Slatguthery, Greece, to Miss Mary Ann Lavina Lunks, the red-headed daughter of her father, Erastus Lunks, Esq., scissor-grinder; the niece of her uncle, Don Jose Fitzlimerick Lunks, tonsorial artist, Komoka; the great-grand-daughter of her great-grandmother, Mrs. Moriarty Lunks, who for years occupied the distinguished position of scrubber-out of the drill-shed at Hamilton; with increasing cloudiness in the lower lake regions; marked dull and unchanged; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. The bride was freckled, but not enough to bair. Five cards.

The following is *Grip's* parody:

At the Church of the Ancient Lineage, Ambitious City, Ont., by the Rev. Rector, John Smith, Esq., late of England, to Sophia Bridget Maria, daughter of John Jones, Esq., and granddaughter of Michael Fitztimothy, Esq., late of Ballykillbeg, Co. Antrim, Ireland, next house but one to Lord Dufferin's, and niece of the late Surgeon Major Fitztimothy, of the Horse Marines; also niece of the Surgeon-Major's brother, of the Royal Navy, formerly assistant surgeon on H. M. S. *Watertown*, and niece of this distinguished gentleman's other brother, the Captain of the Royal County Down Blazers, and also and moreover cousin of Wm. Fitztimothy of England, and several others that might be mentioned only we don't want to make a parade of our pedigree.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

FRESH TIDINGS OF THE FATE OF HIS EXPEDITION.

SOME RECORDS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BURIED BY THE NATIVES.

Thomas Barrett, of the whaling barque *Houghton*, lost in Hudson's bay June, 1870, arrived in New York on the 31st ult. with a silver spoon bearing Sir John Franklin's crest, which he obtained from an Esquimaux Indian. The latter told Barrett that the ship from which the spoon was obtained was crushed by ice at an island near Cape Hallawell, and that the natives took the crew to near Cape Englefield, and kept them until one by one they perished from cold, hunger, and disease. Barrett says the natives

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NEWS ITEMS

A Women's Temperance Union has been organized in Montreal under the direction of Mrs. Rine.

Kate McPherson, servant in the house of Mr. McDonald, Ottawa, committed suicide on the 26th inst., by cutting her throat with a butcher knife.

Already the work of rebuilding Port-land has commenced in earnest. Thirty new buildings are in course of construction.

Mr. Pretty, grain dealer Belleville, has shipped a sample of barley to Hamburg, Germany, via New York.

The Chinese Ambassador to England attributes the famine in India to so much land being devoted to the cultivation of the poppy. It is estimated that 1,033,000 acres of the best land in India is devoted to the growth of the poppy.

Since the recent great earthquakes on the Pacific coast of South America, the Province of Catamarca, in the western part of the Argentine Republic, has become gradually submerged, and the great lake formed there is continually enlarging.

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THE CRADLE.

HALL.—At Napanee, on the 7th inst., the wife of W. F. Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

THE ALTAR.

RATHBURN.—McMURRICH.—On Oct. 31st, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Topp, Frederic Sherwood Rathburn, of Mill Point, to Jean, youngest daughter of the Hon. John McMurrich.

THE TOMB.

MING.—In Norham, on the 29th ult., Henry Ming of Berlin Germany aged 60 yrs. 7 mos. SILLS.—At Napanee, on Nov. 5th, of diphtheria, Clara Sills, daughter of J. Escott Sills, aged 7 years and 10 months.

HAWLEY.—At Centreville, on Nov. 6th, of consumption, Mrs. Maria Hawley, relict of James Hawley, aged 58 years.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.
Authorized Discount on American Invoices until further notice 3 per cent.

J. JOHNSON.
Commissioner.

52

PETITTS' EYE-SALVE.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of

the body in my old shop. All accounts due me must be paid forthwith.

ROBERT MOTT

28-31

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STRICTLY CASH

CHRISTMAS GOODS

DAILY ARRIVING.

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Choice Cups and Saucers,

China Mugs, Moustache Cup & etc.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A LOT OF NEW AND VERY FINE CONCERTINA'S FROM \$1.00 UPWARDS.

THE BEST ASSORTED AND CHEAPEST LOT OF VIOLIN

IN THE COUNTY.

VIOLIN CASES ONLY 55 CENTS EACH.

GUITARS ALSO ON HAND.

FLUTES WITH METAL SLIDES.

For Changing the Key.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CENTENNIAL VIEWS

Good Quality, only ONE DOLLAR per dozen.

VERY HANDSOME

VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAME

For either one or two Pictures.

THE EASEL ALBUM.

A new article. Call and see it.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

SHEETS OF PICTURE

For Scrap Album and Autograph Albums.

CLASP PURSES,

STRAP PURSES,

STRAP WALLET

Lots of them, and very good value.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

AUTOGRAPH ALBUM

MOTTO FRAMES ONLY 50c. EACH

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Death of Chief Justice Draper

Hon. William Henry Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal, died on Friday afternoon, after a lingering illness, at his residence at Hazeldeane, Yorkville, in his 77th year. The deceased was born in Surrey, England and was the son of Rev. Henry Draper, D. D., rector of S. Antholin, Walting street, London. In his early youth Mr. Draper was cadet in an East Indianian. He emigrated to Canada in 1820, and studied law in Port Hope. He was called to the Bar in 1828 and practised in Toronto. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1851 for the County of Russel and was afterwards returned for London. He was a member of the first Government after the union of Quebec and Ontario. He was appointed to the Queen's Bench in June, 1847, and was made Chief Justice of Upper Canada in July 1863, some years later being appointed President of the Court of Error and Appeal. He was made a C. B. in 1864, and was for some time President of the Church Association in Toronto.

THE CASTLETON TRAGEDY.

SMITH SENTENCED TO BE HANGED ON THE 19TH PROX.

CONCORD, Noy. 5.—Sentence of death was to-day passed upon David Smith, the abortionist of the Castleton tragedy. He is to be hanged on the 19th December next. The Fall Assizes will be finished to-morrow, having lasted three weeks—the longest court ever held here.

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Hallowe'en at the Kingston Insane Asylum.

All Hallow Eve will remain a red letter day in the memory of the patients in the Asylum for many a day to come. The kindly Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, gave them a ball and a little festival to celebrate the occasion, which was further enlivened by the presence of MacMillian's Quadrille Band, who very generously volunteered their services, and whose inspiring strains contributed greatly to the spirit and success of the entertainment. Dancing was kept up with the greatest enthusiasm and good humor until ten o'clock, when the company separated with God Save the Queen, and amid the very hearty congratulations of the patients at having been permitted to assist as so merry and joyous a festival. —*Whig.*

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Commissioner.

PETIT'S EYE-SALVE.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of the Vision from any cause.

The AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic, inflammation, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye-washes. RINGWORM and OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scorfulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the AMERICAN EYE-SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "Dr. J. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE," while making new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye-Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.

PETTIT & BARKER.

Proprietors, Freedonia, N. Y.

NORTHOP & LYMAN,

Toronto, Agents for Canada. 19-yl.

IN THE COUNTY.

VIOLIN CASES
ONLY 75 CENTS EACH.

GUITARS ALSO ON HAND.

FLUTES WITH METAL SLIDES
For Changing the Key.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
CENTENNIAL VIEWS
(Good Quality, only ONE DOLLAR per doz.)

VERY HANDSOME
VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES
For either one or two Pictures.

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A new article. Call and see it.

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For Scrap Albums and Autograph Albums.

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STRAP PURSES,

STRAP JACKETS,

Lots of them, and very good value.

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AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS

MOTTO FRAMES ONLY 50¢. EACH

JOHN HENDERSON,
BOOKSELLER.

GLOBE,
Life Assurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000
Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000

Income for Year 1876, \$857,000

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as also the endowment plans, besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,

General Agent for Ont.

THOS. A. HUFFMAN,

Agt. for Napanee.

Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 ft.

exhibition of religio-total abstinence as that displayed in the hall is just the thing to do it."

WAREHOUSE BURNED AT BELLEVILLE.

LOSS OF LIFE.

rmers' Warehousing Company's took fire Saturday morning from round a tag and was completely destroyed, with nearly all its contents, consisted of 38,000 bushels of grain and 23,400 bushels belonged to Graham, insured for \$10,000 in value; 2,100 bushels was owned by, Jr., insured fully in the value, 12,000 bushels stored by uninsured. The building was \$6,000, and its loss is covered by the Liverpool and London and General for \$12,000 on the whole. The total loss is \$25,000 to

Richard Dewsberry, the engineer in the building, he having in the second story when the fire. The steamer Kinneardine, at the elevator aground with a load, was saved with great difficulty.

NEWS ITEMS

men's Temperance Union has been in Montreal under the direction of Mrs. Rine.

McPherson, servant in the house of Donald, Ottawa, committed suicide on the 26th inst., by cutting her own throat.

the work of rebuilding Port Credit commenced in earnest. Buildings are in course of construction.

atty, grain dealer Belleville, has a sample of barley to Hamburg, via New York.

inese Ambassador to England says the famine in India is so much more devoted to the cultivation of opium. It is estimated that 1,000,000 of the best land in India is devoted to the growth of the poppy.

he recent great earthquakes on the coast of South America, the of Catamarca, in the western Argentine Republic, has been submersed, and the great land there is continually enlarging.

ungarian Minister of Worship announced his decision that ward the marriage, with a Jewish, stian converted to the Jewish, will be held as null and void. Separation has caused universal division in the Jewish community.

THE CRADLE.

Napanee, on the 7th inst., the wife of Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

THE ALTAR.

McMURRICH.—On Oct. 31st, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Frederic Sherwood Rathbun, of Boston, to Jean, youngest daughter of the John McMurrich.

THE TOMB.

Norham, on the 29th ult., Henry Berlin Germany aged 60 yrs., 7 mos., Napanee, on Nov. 5th, of diphtheria, Sills, daughter of J. Scott Sills, aged 10 months.

At Centreville, on Nov. 6th, of consumption, Mrs. Maria Hawley, relict of John Hawley, aged 38 years.



STOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.

zed Discount on American Invoices her notice 3 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

STITT'S EYE-SALVE.

I trade to THOMAS SEAWARD, who will carry on the business in my old shop. All accounts due me must be paid forthwith.

ROBERT MOTTE

Nov. 2nd, 1877. 28-3in.

TERMS:

STRICTLY CASH.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

DAILY ARRIVING.

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Choice Cups and Saucers,

China Mugs, Moustache Cup & etc.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A LOT OF NEW AND VERY FINE CONCERTINAS FROM \$1.50 UPWARDS.

THE BEST ASSORTED AND CHEAPEST LOT OF VIOLINS

IN THE COUNTY.

VIOLIN CASES ONLY 50 CENTS EACH.

GUITARS ALSO ON HAND.

FLUTES WITH METAL SLIDES

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STRAP PURSES,

STRAP WALLETS.

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RESTAURANT,

(Opposite the Tichborne House.)
Meals or lunch can be obtained on most reasonable terms. Board by the day or week.

FRUIT OR GROCERIES

Toys and Fancy Goods, and
D. D. MALLORY'S CELEBRATED OYSTERS,
Best in the Market.

25-3f. F. BEZO.

1823. SEND FOR 1878

THE

New York Observer

The Best Religious and Secular Family Newspaper, \$1.15 a Year, post-paid.

Established 1823.

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

22c. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

WOMAN.

By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable medicine that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, singled it out as the **climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and potent medicine for this class

of diseases, and one that will, at all times hold under all circumstances, **at kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system.** I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I

that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it

for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it at **POCKET PRICE.**

CHARACTER. If a beneficial effect is not

experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, **I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.**

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has been used, with most marked success, with certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Protrusion, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Delirium, Drowsiness, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and every important other chronic disease incident to women, and indeed, to all. In all afflictions of this nature, my **Favorite Prescription** works cures—the **marvel of the world.** This medicine I do not extol as a cure-all, but it admirably fulfills a **single-ness of purpose**, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in **THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER**, a book of over 900 pages, sent post-paid, on receipt of \$1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those afflictions.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop't,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasanturgative Pellets

Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Multum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can by a careful minification of

ITS OUTFIT INCLUDES A

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OF THE

Very Latest Styles, Of New Type

And every Facility exists for turning out

JOB PRINTING

IN THE

BEST STYLE

OF THE ART.

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Ball Programmes,

Bills of Fare,

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Chancery Bills,

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Catalogues,

Debenture s

Dodgers,

Date Lines,

Envelopes,

Exhibition Bills,

Funeral Circulars,

Financial Reports,

Headings,

Horse Bills,

Indentures,

Invitations

Letter Headings,

Law Forms,

Lawyers' Briefs,

Labels,

Monthly Statements,

Mourning Cards,

Municipal Forms,

Note Headings,

Notarial Circulars

Obituary Notices,

Obituaries,

Posters,

Programmes,

Promissory Notes,

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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.
Discount on American Invoices
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J. JOHNSON,
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ERICK EYE-SALVE is presented with the assurance of its efficacy as a curative of most diseases of the or chronic inflammation, whether y serotulous origin or otherwise, or defect of vision, diminished optic nerve, or a diseased state us constituting that organ. Also, sons whose vocation requires an action of the eyes, the Salve will charm in restoring a uniformation, where weakness, pain, and y have long threatened a fatal on. It is the most simple, safe, and remedy ever discovered. The of which it is made are pure, per- cost, compounded with elaborate exactness, safe in its application, externally, and, of course, avoiding and danger which necessarily the introduction of caustic minerals washes.

RINGWORM and OLD SORES, of scorfulous origin, or re- on whatever cause, yield to the EYE-SALVE. IT IS USED SU- LLY FOR PILLS. Its soothing im- mediate, and a permanent cure a few applications. The pro- of "DR. J. PITT'S AMERICAN E," while making new and improv- ery for making a more perfect box re-Salve, have changed the Trade the cover so as to correspond with in the Wrapper, Circulars, Adver- etc. We call attention to this, t otherwise be regarded as coun-

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See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,
General Agent for Ont.
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,

Agt. for Nanapee

Nanapee, 15th June, 1877.

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The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, **scarcely larger than a mustard seed**, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each little **Purgative Pellet** represents, in a most compact form, which is embodied in one of the large pills found for sale in drug-shops. From their wonderful cathartic power, in comparison to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect; but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized and modified, one by the others, as to produce a **most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating, cathartic**.

\$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any chemist who, upon analysis, will find in them any calomel or other forms of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, or occupying the **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad taste in the mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in the region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, High-colored Urine, Unsociability, and Gloomy Forebodings**, to all **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets** are a **most valuable** and **powerful** purgative. Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, I wish to say that **their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanitary impress**. Ago does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is no new mode with these pills which are put up in cheap bottles, or packed in boxes, and boxes, I repeat that for all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative**, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

They are sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop't,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

LAW WORK A SPECIALTY

Assessment Blanks,
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Obituary Notices,
Obituaries,
Posters,
Programmes,
Promissory Notes,
Receipt Books,
Shipping Tags,
Statements,
Sale Bills,
Tickets

Tax Collectors Rolls,
Tax Receipts,
Visiting Cards,
Voters' Lists,
Wheat Receipts,
Wedding Cards.

ALL THE ABOVE

PRINTED WITH DESPATCH

AT THE

"EXPRESS" OFFICE.

J. B. BENSON,

Proprietor

PETTIOTT & BARKER,
Proprietors, Freedonia, N. Y.
& LYMAN,
Toronto, Agents for Canada. 19-yl.

classes. If manufacturers are to be protected, why not other classes? why for instance, the farmers after a bad harvest? The community should be taxed for their loss. A large number were being deluded by men, who, when they were in power, made no exertion to protect manufacturers or anybody else, but now paraded the nostrum from one end of the country to the other for political purposes. The position of the Government was clear. If the necessities of the country demanded it, they were prepared to levy a tariff to benefit all classes alike, but would not do so for the sake of gratifying a particular class. In conclusion, after speaking for an hour and three quarters with perfect fluency, he assured the people of Ernesttown that he was not going to be dismayed or frightened by the threats of opponents in Lennox. On the other hand, he was sensible of the confidence which its people had reposed in him for fifteen years. Yet, if there were those of his friends who thought that another could represent the constituency better than he, he could only repeat what he had said on previous occasions, that he would not only step aside, but assist his successor. He retired, after thanking the electors for the patient hearing.

A FULL EXPOSITION.

Mr. H. M. Dereche, M. P. P., for Adington, was called to the platform, and was well received. He said that after the able and eloquent address of their gifted member, it would be out of place for him to make any extended remarks, for him to be there with them, and was not only pleased and edified with the speech, but was reminded that the last occasion of his visit to that hall was on the occasion of the contest between Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Hooper, when the former came for re-election as a Minister. He remembered a somewhat stormy meeting, with considerable anxiety as to the result, but it was decided without any great trouble, the majority of 800 being a credit to Lennox. Their member was then an untried Minister, but he now came back, after four years, to very soon ask a verdict at their hands. At the last election the opponents of Mr. MacKenzie protested great evils from his Government. Some Conservatives think that these evil forebodings have been realized, but the greater mass of the people believed that the Ministry's course had been a good one. They have not had years of ease. It has been a time when they could not have chosen to seek power. The wave of depression which had swept over the United States had reached the shores of Canada inopportune for them. If ever there was a time in the history of this country which required the services of a wise, a courageous and a brave man, in a most important position of the Government to resist imprudencies and overcome obstacles, that time was when Mr. Cartwright assumed office. He has not only been equal to the situation, but master of it to the country's credit and advantage. Many men of great ability had filled the office of Finance Minister, such men as Rose, Galt, Hincks and Holton, but when the history of this Dominion was written it would be shown that never was the office so brilliantly occupied as by the present incumbent. Few men can realize the difficulties by which he was surrounded when financial depression settled on the country. They had heard the subject of the evening argued out to logical results. No farmer would deny that the Government policy was the best for the main interests of the country. The interests of 25,000 should not control those of 4,000,000. One man, ought not to sway two hundred. The English and French revolutions had proved that protectives and monopolies could never exist in a free country. This protectionist cry was not only brought forward by a few interested people for the sake of fortunes, but by men of party and their organs for a road back to office. It had no great hold on the masses of the people, nor ever will. It was adopted because they want to mount to power through it.

grabbed the fuser by the throat. 'Open that valise, you confounded thief!' says I. He got very white about the gills, and began to beg. When the valise was opened, sure enough there was a new bedspread for which I had paid \$5. 'Bill,' says I, 'bring me the thief account.' I footed it up, and it amounted to just \$56. 'You pay that,' says I, 'or go to gaol.' He thought it was hard to pay for other men's stealings, but on the whole concluded that it was cheaper than to go to the penitentiary. Compounding for a felony? Well, yes, it did have that complexion. But maybe it nipped a thief in the bud. The girls are generally honest, though once in a while we catch one of them. One time there was an infernal tree-peddler stopped with us, and he had a black satin vest stolen. I paid him \$5 for it. He described it very accurately. There was a yellow spot on the collar, where he had dropped some acid on it, and his name in full was written on the leather with which it was bound at the bottom. I suspected she was Mary. We watched her for a week or two, and concluded we were mistaken, when one day a fellow came in with a black satin vest, and there was a round yellow spot on the collar. It was Mary's sweet-heart. I collared him, jerked up his vest, and found the name of the tree-peddler on the leather. He owned up that Mary had stolen the vest and given it to him. At that time the thief account was only \$7, and so he got off cheap." - *Indianapolis Herald.*

"THE ORIGIN OF MAN."

BY DARWIN.

CHAPTER I.



"MY DAUGHTER, WHY THAT SIGH?"

'Twas a lovely summer morning, in the year 9001 before Christ. The woods of Seneganib were clothed in their fairest costume, the lovely birds were chirping and singing their morning lays; the sky was one vast sheet of blue—everything, in short, was full of sweetness and light, except the lovely Lady Adeliza de Chimpanzee. She was in the dumps. Moodily she rubbed her shoulders against a huge palm-tree, and while performing this act heaved a vast sigh. Just at that moment her mamma dropped from the tree above her.

"My daughter," said the Duchess de Chimpanzee, "why that sigh?"

"Ah, mamma, look at me," said Lady Adeliza. "See how different I am from the rest of our tribe. See how white I am becoming."

"My daughter," said the dutchess, languidly, as she seated herself on a convenient boulder, "you should be proud of the difference. It is a distinction. We are a higher race."

"I don't know, mamma. See what little caudal appendages we have. All the other folks can hang from the trees by their tails, but we are compelled to sit on the limbs."

"We are advancing, my dear. You are whiter than I am. You can talk in your youth; I could not until middle age. Your grandmother, as you know, can only grunt it. You are moving to a higher sphere."

"Well, mamma, none of our folks will marry me," said Lady Adeliza, pout ing.

"No, my child; it has been decreed that there should be a selection of the

CHAPTER IV.

The seasons changed; summer lapsed into autumn, autumn into winter, winter into spring. Then there was a great rejoicing, for the Lady Adeliza gave the prince an heir. The child, however, was an anomaly in that region. It had no tail; it had flat feet; it had a white skin; it had no hair on its body. All the wise men examined it. It was not an orang-outang; it was not a chimpanzee; evidently it was a new species. Then a family concilium was called. "What shall we call it?" asked everybody. The Duchess de Chimpanzee, who was languidly making mud pies, said,

"Let us call it—man."



WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1851.

CAPITAL, \$800,000
With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

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P. S. D. S. T. H. O. N. J. H. O. N. M. C. M. U. R. R. I. C. H.

CHARLES MAGRATH.

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A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, Esq.
BARNARD HILDAN, Managing Director
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JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.
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The principal ingredients used in making these Plasters are Gum Olibanum—or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible—Rubber and Burdock. Pitch, which when scientifically compounded is full of electricity, and when combined with the pure medicinal gums, is found to be one of the greatest healing mediums ever brought before the human race.

They are acknowledged by all who have used them to be quite equal to other Plaster they have before tried, and that one of these Plasters will do more service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure—but with these it is entirely different; the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

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the former came for re-election as a Minister. He remembered a somewhat stormy meeting, with considerable anxiety as to the result, but it was decided without any great trouble, the majority of 800 being a credit to Lennox. Their member was then an untried Minister, but he now came back, after four years, to very soon asked a verdict at their hands. At the last election the opponents of Mr. MacKenzie professed great evils from his Government. Some Conservatives think that these evil forebodings have been realized, but the greater mass of the people believed that the Ministry's course had been a good one. They have not had years of ease. It has been a time when they could not have chosen to seek power. The wave of depression which had swept over the United States had reached the shores of Canada inopportune for them. If ever there was a time in the history of this country which required the services of a wise, a courageous and a brave man, in a most important position of the Government to resist impunitus and overcome obstacles, that time was when Mr. Cartwright assumed office. He has not only been equal to the situation but master of it to the country's credit and advantage. Many men of great ability had filled the office of Finance Minister, such men as Rose, Galt, Hincks and Holton, but when the history of this Dominion was written it would be shown that never was the office so brilliantly occupied as by the present incumbent. Few men can realize the difficulties by which he was surrounded when financial depression settled on the country. They had heard the *sighs* of the evening argued out to logical results. No farmer would deny that the Government policy was the best for the main interests of the country. The interests of 25,000 should not control those of 4,000,000. One man ought not to sway two hundred. The English and French revolutions had proved that protectives and monopolies could never exist in a free country. This protection cry was not only brought forward by a few interested people for the sake of fortunes, but by men of party and their organs for a road back to office. It had no great hold on the masses of the people, nor ever will. It was adopted because they want to mount to power through it. They had been longing for four years after the flesh pots. Sir John had, for nearly twenty years, been a political centre, and how much protection had he given more than was enjoyed at the present time? He finds it easier to argue the thing in Opposition than to put it practically in force. Mr. Cartwright had not lost his hold on the people of Ernestown, which first received him when young and unfamed, and which will uphold him now that he has arrived at such an important position in the Government. He expected the County of Lennox, and particularly the township of Ernestown, to roll up for him a larger majority, than ever the Finance Minister had received, at the next general election.

Mr. Deroche sat down amid hearty applause.

THE COZY CUP OF TEA

A gentleman present asked Mr. Cartwright a question, 'why the Government, which, he (Mr. C.) had said, could not retaliate on the Americans, had retaliated on John Chinaman and his tea?'

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'MY DAUGHTER, WHY THAT SIGH?'

'Twas a lovely summer morning, in the year 9001 before Christ. The Woods of Senegambia were clothed in their fairest costume, the lovely birds were chirping and singing their morning lays; the sky was one vast sheet of blue—everything, in short, was full of sweetness and light, except the lovely Lady Adeliza de Chimpanzee. She was in the dumps. Moodily she rubbed her shoulders against a huge palm-tree, and while performing this act heaved a vast sigh. Just at that moment her mamma dropped from the tree above her.

"My daughter," said the Duchess de Chimpanzee, "why that sigh?"

"Ah, mamma, look at me," said Lady Adeliza. "See how different I am from the rest of our tribe. See how white I am becoming."

"My daughter," said the dutchess, languidly, as she seated herself on a convenient boulder, "you should be proud of the difference. It is a distinction. We are a higher race."

"I don't know, mamma. See what little caudal appendages we have. All the other folks can hang from the trees by their tails, but we are compelled to sit on the limbs."

"We are advancing, my dear. You are whiter than I am. You can talk in your youth; I could not until middle age. Your grandmother, as you know, can only grunt it. You are moving to a higher sphere."

"Well, mamma, none of our folks will marry me," said Lady Adeliza, pouting.

"No, my child; it has been decreed that there should be a selection of the fittest in marriage. We have offered you to the Prince d'Orang-Outang, who is even whiter than you are, as his wife."

"Oh, mamma," gushed the Lady Adeliza, "that's splendid! Will he come soon?"

"Restrain yourself. People of high blood and short caudal appendages never get excited. He will be here in a short time."

Lady Adeliza went away to look for pecans, and the duchess sat on a rock and reflectively scratched her head.



'SHE WAS THE LOVELIEST CREATURE HE HAD EVER SEEN.'

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"Aw," said the prince, as he adjusted his coat, "is she nice?"

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Will Cure Consumption.

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This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,

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THOS. A. HUFFMAN

Agt. for Nap-

Napance, 15th June, 1877.

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THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Cartwright said he could not remember distinctly in the absence of public documents, but he believed that in 1854 it was about \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000. The old Province of Canada went into confederation with a debt of \$67,000,000. In November 1863, when Sir John left office, the Dominion debt was about \$140,000,000, which included the liabilities of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, for which Sir John was not responsible.

Mr. Warner being then moved out of the chair, a vote of thanks, through Mr. Cartwright, was passed to him for his management of the meeting, which vote was carried, and the meeting dispersed with cheers for the Queen.

THE "THEFT ACCOUNT."

A HOTEL KEEPER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Stead!" said the old man, in accents of intense scorn. "Stead! Why, you would be astonished to find how large a proportion of the travelling public are internal thieves. They steal the bed-clothing, pillows, boot-jacks, soap, soap-dishes—everything, in fact, which they can carry off. Everybody steals soap. We expect that, and don't kick. You'd be surprised to hear that — (a noted Indiana politician) makes a practice of putting the soap into his valise every time he pays his bill. He doesn't seem to use much of it himself, but I think he takes it home to his children. The first thing to be done when a fellow comes to the office to pay his bill is to send the porter up to his room to see if anything is missing. When a fellow comes down with a valise in his hand we are unusually suspicious. The only way to get even with the thieves is to keep a 'thief' account.' Whenever anything is missed I charge it up at a fair value, and the next time I catch a thief in the act I make him pay the entire amount or go to gaol. One day a nice-looking fellow came down with a valise in his hand, and inquired the amount of his bill. The minute I saw him I knew he had stolen something, so I rang the bell and gave the porter the wink. I potted about the books while the porter was gone, and I could see he was getting uneasy. He had a notion to bolt, but just then the porter came down, and I saw by his eye that something was missing. I jumped over the counter and

soon

"Restrain yourself. People of high blood and short caudal appendages never get excited. He will be here in a short time."

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"Aw!" said the prince, as he adjusted his eye-glass; "is she nice?"

"She is beautiful," replied the duke.

"Aw!" said the prince; "give it much stamp."

"I'll give her all Ethiopia," replied the duke.

"I'll—aw—step down, and—aw—look at it," murmured the prince, carelessly.

"By surprise, you know."

This was agreed upon, and the duke departed.

The prince knew his worth. He was quite white, and was not troubled with the slightest particle of caudal appendage; but Ethiopia was a big prize, and he resolved to win it. One week after the duke had offered his daughter, the prince started for Senegambia, with the intention of looking at the fair face of Adeliza.

CHAPTER III.

The prince was wandering through the woods of Senegambia, gayly singing,

"I would be a butterfly,
Born in a bower."

whose eyes fell upon a lovely chimpanzee, sitting in a shallow brook, sucking a coconut nut. She was the loveliest creature he had ever seen. His heart was touched at once. He raised his eye-glass and stared at her till her eyes fell in modest confusion.

"For chimpanzee," said he, "wilt not—aw—tell me your—aw—name?"

"Adeliza," whispered she.

The Duchess de Chimpazee, who had witnessed the meeting from behind a clump of bushes, chuckled, and slid off on her teat.

"Adeliza," sighed the prince, "thou art aw—beautiful. Wilt thou—aw—marry me?"

The Lady Adeliza threw the remains of her peanut at the head of a chimpanzee who was loafing in a neighboring tree, fell into the arms of the prince, and gently murmured, "I am thine."

They were married in great splendor. The Right Rev. Bishop Baboon, assisted by Rev. Simiader Ape, performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids wore their natural clothes. The choir sang the lovely anthem, "Monkey married the Baboon's Sister." Lady Adeliza and her parents rubbed noses, and then the bride started on her tour on an elephant with one trunk.

long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections; its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OR CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Send by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham,Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y.

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\$777 is not easily earned in the times, but it can be made in three months by any of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week from your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. I have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made easily and rapidly at any other business, costs nothing to try the business. Terms a \$500 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT Co., Portland, Maine.

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46.

CHAPTER IV.

The seasons changed ; summer lapsed into autumn, autumn into winter, winter into spring. Then there was a great rejoicing, for the Lady Adeliza gave the prince an heir. The child, however, was an anomaly in that region. It had no tail ; it had flat feet ; it had a white skin ; it had no hair on its body. All the wise men examined it. It was not an orang-outang ; it was not a chimpanzee ; evidently it was a new species. Then a family conclave was called. "What shall we call it ?" asked everybody. The Duchess de Chimpanzee, who was languidly making mud pies, said, "Let us call it—a man."

MAN !



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19-6n

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The principal ingredients used in making these plasters are Gum Olibanum—or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible—Rubber and Burgundy Pitch, which, when scientifically compounded, is full of electricity, and when combined with the pure medicinal gums, is found to be one of the greatest healing mediums ever brought before the human race.

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They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive; and a sure cure for WEAK BACKS, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST; and are invaluable to those who have a COLD of long standing, and often prevents CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of a long-continued Consumption.

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To all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan:—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Liver Malady and all Nervous Attacks; its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OR CHARGE to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y.

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We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's *Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, in nine-tenths of the cases of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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General Agent for Ont.
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,
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Napance, 15th June, 1877. 8-11.

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is beyond comparison the best remedy for the cure of CONSUMPTION (EVEN IN ITS ADVANCED STAGES). Asthma. Bronchitis. Catarrh. and all

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It is the only Stove that does not have to be dismounted to put in a new Fire Pot.

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46.

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For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.

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In Workmanship it Cannot be Surpassed, if Equalled.

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House, Napanee June 25th, 1877.

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